

3 Powers Seek Support For Sanctions Against Libya

U.S. and Britain Agree
With France on Call for
Response to Bombings

By Elaine Sciolino

WASHINGTON — The United States, Britain and France have agreed to begin a campaign to win international support for economic sanctions against Libya for its alleged role in the bombing of Pan American World Airways Flight 103 in December 1988 and a French airliner in September 1989, officials of the three countries said Wednesday.

The three countries are aiming for a United Nations Security Council resolution that would set a minimum ban on international flights in and out of Libya and prohibit the sale of commercial planes and spare parts and the delivery of any airline-related services.

"You'd have to take a bus to Cairo or a ferry to Malta to get out of Libya," a Bush administration official said. "The punishment would fit the crime."

But the countries also are discussing more stringent sanctions, ranging from a ban on the sale of military equipment and dual-use technology to a ban on Libyan oil exports.

The United States has already laid the groundwork through its embassies for a preliminary UN resolution condemning Libya. Immediately after the indictments of two Libyan intelligence agents by the Justice Department and by Britain on Nov. 14, the United States ordered ambassadors or senior diplomats in every capital to present the evidence compiled for the indictments and make a general argument for punishing the Libyan government led by Col. Moammar Gadhafi.

Since the bombing of the Pan Am flight over Lockerbie, Scotland, on Dec. 21, 1988, in which 270 people were killed, the United States and Britain have sought to identify and punish the people who plotted the bomb.

But American and British officials acknowledge the difficulty they face in trying to win sanctions against Libya, adding that they have not completely agreed on a joint strategy for accomplishing their goals.

One administration official said that when the United States discussed the matter at "a very high level" with other permanent members of the Security Council, which include Britain and France along with China and the Soviet Union, there was "general agreement of a need to take action."

But a Western diplomat involved in the discussions said that convincing China to go along with sanctions would be "an uphill battle."

U.S., British and French officials appear to be moving toward a step-by-step approach that mirrors the strategy used against Iraq after its invasion of Kuwait in August 1990. Within the next few days, the officials plan to circulate a draft resolution at the United Nations that echoes public demands made of Libya on Nov. 27.

In a joint statement on that day, the United States and Britain demanded that Libya promptly hand over the agents accused of taking part in the Pan Am bombing, accept official responsibility for the actions, pay compensation and furnish witnesses and evidence for the case.

France joined its allies in a separate statement that did not enumerate specific demands, but simply called on Libya to "comply with all these demands," cease its support for international terrorism and prove that it has done so.

The three countries hope to present a formal resolution making the demands to the Security Council in January after the two-year term of Cuba and Yemen, two council members that would be likely to oppose any punitive measures against Libya, expires. If Libya does not comply, as is expected, a follow-up resolution seeking sanctions is likely to be submitted.

It is unclear whether France will support a move at the United Nations that specifically calls for the extradition of the Libyan agents. While American and British officials insist that there is no difference in the French position, some French officials call it impossible to ask for the extradition of Libyan nationals to stand trial in a foreign country.

In an apparent effort to put pressure on Libya to turn over the agents, United States and British officials said their governments have not ruled out the possibility that the sanctions strategy could be followed by military action.

"Our preference is a sanctions package that is effective and tough to demonstrate that the international community takes the matter seriously," an administration official said. "But we haven't ruled anything out, including the possibility of military action."

To stave off the sanctions, Libya has proposed a number of concessions conveyed to the three Western governments through Egypt, Tunisia and a number of European countries. The proposals include an offer to sever ties with all terrorist organizations, including the Palestinian terrorist Abu Nidal, and the creation of an international tribunal to investigate the bombings.



THE AGONY OF LOSS — Relatives grieving at the funeral ceremonies Wednesday of 43 Croatian civilians allegedly slain by Serbian reservists near Podravska Slatina. Meanwhile, EC negotiations on recognition of Croatia and Slovenia continued. Page 6.

Republics Ask U.S. to Help Cut N-Arms

By Thomas L. Friedman

New York Times Service

KIEV — The leaders of all four of the former Soviet Union's nuclear republics have promised to carry out all of the cuts in nuclear weapons required of them under agreements made between the Soviet President, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, and President George Bush, and they will accept American advisers to help them dismantle the warheads, U.S. officials said Wednesday.

In the last two days, Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d has visited

all four Soviet republics where intercontinental ballistic missiles aimed at the United States are based — Russia, Kazakhstan, Byelorussia and Ukraine.

These four republics, which have all declared their independence, also make up the core of the new Commonwealth that is being formed to replace the former Soviet Union.

U.S. officials said that leaders of all four republics have now welcomed Mr. Baker's offer to send teams of American nuclear experts in January to help them begin the

process of identifying, collecting, storing and ultimately disabling the nuclear weapons that they are required to eliminate under the recently signed Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty and under the unilateral cuts that Mr. Bush and Mr. Gorbachev agreed to in September.

The last two republics to confirm this were Byelorussia and Ukraine, where Mr. Baker visited on Wednesday, after flying in from Kazakhstan.

Leaders of both of these Slavic republics said that they wanted to

move speedily beyond the nuclear reduction agreements signed by Mr. Gorbachev and become, instead, with U.S. help, totally non-nuclear states. The Ukraine said it was even prepared to destroy its nuclear weapons more quickly than the seven-year period enjoined by the START Treaty.

"We have presented the United States with a request that U.S. experts come to Ukraine to help solve our problems concerning the destruction of nuclear weapons," the

See BAKER, Page 2

U.S. Warheads Are Gone, Roh Declares

By James Sterngold

New York Times Service

TOKYO — In a dramatic announcement intended to increase pressure on North Korea to abandon its nuclear weapons program, President Roh Tae Woo of South Korea said in a nationally broadcast speech in Seoul on Wednesday that there were no longer any nuclear weapons in his country.

"As I speak, there do not exist any nuclear weapons whatsoever, anywhere in the Republic of Korea," Mr. Roh said, using the formal name for South Korea.

It was the first time in nearly four decades that a South Korean president could have made that statement, which would have been unthinkable even a year ago.

Mr. Roh said that with his declaration, and

an earlier joint offer with the United States to permit the North to inspect any civilian or military site in the South, the hard-line Communist regime in Pyongyang no longer had any reason to resist an immediate agreement to halt its much-feared nuclear weapons program.

There was no immediate reaction from North Korea.

According to Western intelligence reports and satellite reconnaissance photos, the North Koreans are believed to be as little as three years away from building their first atomic bomb, using weapons-grade material produced at a nuclear facility just north of Pyongyang.

Mr. Roh said, "North Korea must forthwith renounce and ratify a nuclear safeguards agreement with the International Atomic Energy Agency, shut down all nuclear reprocessing and

enrichment facilities and submit unconditionally to international inspection."

Increasing the stakes for the North, Mr. Roh said that none of the recently agreed-upon steps toward reconciliation could proceed until the North dropped its dogged resistance to these demands. These steps include economic exchanges that would be critical for the financially strapped regime of Kim Il Sung.

"Obviously," Mr. Roh said, "we cannot successfully build peace and national reconciliation without first resolving the nuclear question."

Neither the United States nor South Korea has ever officially confirmed the presence of U.S. atomic bombs on the Korean Peninsula.

See KOREA, Page 5

Kiosk

Zulu Chief to Boycott Negotiations

JOHANNESBURG (Reuters) — The leader of the Inkatha Freedom Party, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, said Wednesday he would boycott talks on a new South African constitution because of what he called an insult to the king of the Zulus.

He said he could not attend the talks, starting on Friday, between the government, the African National Congress and 17 other parties because King Goodwill Zwelithini had not been invited to head his own delegation.

This amounted "to an insult to the dignity of his majesty the king," said Chief Buthelezi, whose party is the main black rival of the African National Congress. "I simply cannot endorse this by attending," he added.

General News

Welfare is under fresh attack in the United States. Page 3.

Middle East peace talks were broken off until Jan. 7. Page 2.

Japan dropped a foreign aid tax proposal. Page 4.

Dow Close

Up 5.81
2,908.09

The Dollar in New York

DM 1.6713
Pound 1.6293
Yen 128.50
FF 5.37

LATE SOCCER SCORE

European Championship
Germany 4, Luxembourg 0
Germany gains final

Crossword

Page 19.
Weather Page 2.



SEJM BACKS PRIME MINISTER — Polish legislators voting against the resignation of Prime Minister Jan Olszewski. They urged him to try again to form a government. Page 5.

General Motors To Cut 74,000 Jobs In North America

21 Plants to Shut
Over Four Years

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

DETROIT — General Motors Corp. said Wednesday that it would close 21 North American plants over the next four years and slash its work force by 74,000, or 19 percent, in a sweeping bid to restore the world's largest company to profitability.

The cutbacks, which follow a previously announced plan to cut 15,000 white-collar jobs by 1993, come as General Motors tries to wrestle with the U.S. recession and increasing competition from Japanese automakers. The company's North American auto operations are estimated by auto analysts to be heading for a loss of up to \$8 billion this year.

"General Motors will run its business in an increasingly lean and responsive manner," the chairman, Robert C. Stempel, said in a statement.

The company also said that it would speed up the sale of its nonauto operations and cut capital spending but that no major new product programs would be canceled.

The cutbacks were widely expected on Wall Street, where analysts have been looking for Mr. Stempel to move decisively to stop the company's cash hemorrhage.

They also cap a brutal string of recent layoff announcements by some of the most blue-chip names in corporate America, all struggling to restore their profits and competitiveness.

International Business Machines Corp. said last month it would pare 20,000 workers from its 350,000-job payroll by next year, on top of the 65,000 jobs it has eliminated since 1986.

Eastman Kodak Co. is aiming to eliminate up to 6,000 of 80,000 domestic employees with an early retirement program, and Xerox Corp. said last week it was trimming 2,500 white-collar jobs, or 20 percent.

General Motors said it would shut down six assembly plants, four power-train plants and 11 component plants in North America during the four-year period, but it did not specify which plants were targeted for shutdown or when they would be closed. The shutdowns will be in addition to four planned assembly plant closings announced earlier this year.

The assembly plant closings are likely to affect supplier plants inside and outside the mammoth automaker, increasing the number of layoffs throughout the economy.

"They had a lot of fat and were expected to make significant cuts, but these were deeper than anyone really expected," said Thomas Wilson, an auto industry economist with the economic forecasting firm Wilson & Danner.

"But it's something they needed to do."

The program announced by Mr. Stempel also would:

• Cut capital spending plans for next year by \$1.1 billion, to \$6.6 billion.

• Freeze hiring next year "except for special situations such as in the technical and high-skill areas."

• Shut down all North American operations for two weeks beginning July 20.

• Extend for the second year in a row the suspension of \$600 Christmas bonuses for salaried employees.

The announced cuts affect only operations in North America, where General Motors employs about 395,000 people. There was no mention of any cutbacks in Europe, where the company has remained profitable and has increased market share in recent years.

Mr. Stempel said the restructuring would result in a charge against earnings, but the size of the charge and its timing have not been determined. He did say, though, that the charge would be less than the company's \$3.3 billion pretax charge in the third quarter of 1990.

Profits in General Motors' computer services, electronics and finance subsidiaries have helped the company, but not enough to offset the huge automotive losses.

The company lost \$2.2 billion during the first nine months of this year and is not expected to show a profit until well into 1992. Overall, the

See GM, Page 4



Mr. Greenspan appearing before Congress.

Fear Itself Stalls U.S. Recovery, Official Tells House Hearings

By Lawrence Malkin

International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — Alan Greenspan, the chairman of the Federal Reserve, warned Congress on Wednesday that no quick fix was available for the U.S. economy because the recovery had been stalled by Americans' fundamental fears that living standards are falling.

Mr. Greenspan noted that unemployment was running lower than in previous recessions, yet consumer confidence had collapsed. He said that as the financial excesses of the 1980s checked the rebound earlier this year, worries resurfaced about "a retardation of long-term growth and living standards" and "whether the current generation will live as well as previous ones."

After he reported that the economy had faltered, he was asked what he thought of a reported administration proposal for a \$300 income tax rebate to stimulate it (Page 3).

He dodged the question by urging Congress to concentrate on long-range solutions by cutting the budget deficit.

Mr. Greenspan testified on the final day of hearings by the House Ways and Means Committee on whether to approve a tax stimulus. He did not say that monetary policy had done what it could. But nor did he promise further cuts in interest rates. He said only that the central bank would act "should further action be required."

This caused some disappointment on Wall Street after the discount rate cut that traders had been hoping for failed to materialize.

"They were mildly surprised that he had no Christmas present," said David Jones of Aubrey G. Lanston & Co., a Wall Street bond house. "But he has usually done something only when the statistics gave him a solid reason to do so, or the White House was leaning on him and he couldn't resist. There's no evidence of either right now."

Only the day before, officials began hinting that the Bush administration would back a small tax cut for the middle class, and the White House conceded that the country was still in recession. Administration officials confided that this dose of realism was widely attributed to a changing of the guard and the arrival of the

See STALL, Page 13

China's State Firms Wither

Fear of Unrest Keeps Party From Cutting Losses

By Sheryl WuDunn

New York Times Service

BEIJING — The Avenue of Eternal Peace, the main road through the capital, ends at the gate to one of China's gargantuan state enterprises, a steel factory that employs 186,000 workers and sprawls from the edge of the city to the mountains and plains beyond.

It takes half an hour by train to go from one end to the other of the central factory of the Capital Iron and Steel Mill. Along the way, the main path splinters into the different parts of this mini-society: a park, a flower garden with a small zoo, a hospital, two colleges, a nursery, a kindergarten and a farm that grows fish, poultry and vegetables for the workers.

In its conception, Capital Steel was the Communist antidote to a class society; it was an integrated community where people worked for the state and the state supplied them with their every need, where men and women were entitled to a job, a house, free health care and a few bowls of subsidized rice a day.

After 40 years of Communist Party rule, however, that dream has collapsed and the system has decayed into a giant labyrinth of mismanagement, an underclass in an emerging dual economy that pits the market mechanism against central planning.

The import of capitalistic attitudes by private businesses and collectives has brought economic expansion and prosperity to southeast China's provinces, such as Guangdong, Fujian and Zhejiang. But China seems compelled to cling to the lagging state sector, and the growing economic inequalities between the two tiers of

the economy are leading to political headaches for Communist leaders.

With orthodox ideology discredited throughout the country, China's state sector, still the largest part of the economy, is one of the most important Communist symbols left and it is slowly withering: some 40 percent of the state enterprises are losing money, stockpiles of unsold goods are mounting and losses are growing daily.

Government-owned businesses continue to benefit from all sorts of preferential policies.

Second of two articles

and the government has agreed to lighten their tax burden, but even so, these enterprises are being pummeled by competition from private companies and from collective enterprises, which may be run by village or town governments but tend to operate on market principles. As a result, many state-owned businesses these days no longer pay their bills or their debts.

"They are the state's main source of income and the backbone of the socialist economy," Jiang Zemin, the Communist Party leader, said recently. "So whether we can revive them affects not only the stability of the national economy, but also the status of the public ownership economy and the solidity of the entire socialist system."

"There is no hope for the state enterprises, no way out," said a Chinese economist who has

See CHINA, Page 14

Prague Has Lost a Police State, Gained a Crime Wave

New York Times Service

PRAGUE — This city is still one of the most beautiful and beguiling in Central Europe, but with something new since Communist rule ended two years ago: street crime.

"It happens all the time," said a receptionist at the Jalta Hotel, situated in the city's center on Wenceslas Square, which has become a favorite haunt of pickpockets, thieves and prostitutes. "People are surprised. They don't expect that here."

Handbags. People are surprised. They don't expect that here. The police say that the number of all reported crimes in the city has doubled since the so-called Velvet Revolution forced out the Communist government two years ago. Street crime has increased fivefold.

The rise in crime is widely acknowledged to be a direct, if unfortunate, result of the introduction of democracy in Czechoslovakia.

"People lost what was a major commodity here," said Pavel Tigrid, an adviser to President Vaclav Havel. "Fear of the police."

Mr. Tigrid said the general moral atmosphere has been degraded by another unwanted side effect of the reformation of a capitalist economy. There is a widespread attitude that freedom means "a free-for-all to get rich," he said.

Crime experts say another factor was Mr. Havel's decision early last year to grant amnesties and early releases to thousands of prisoners — about two-thirds of the country's prison population. A number of them were later rearrested and charged with new crimes.

Mr. Tigrid is advising the government to act quickly on such anti-crime measures as promoting civilian neighborhood patrols. General elections are scheduled for June, and "there

is a real feeling that the government isn't doing anything about rising crime," he said.

Others have acted, however. A recent travel advisory written by the Japanese Foreign Ministry advises Japanese visitors to Prague to avoid Wenceslas Square and the main train station, to walk in groups and to avoid wearing blue jeans.

The recommendation on dress is meant to prevent Japanese from being mistaken for Vietnamese, who along with Gypsies are a favorite target of skinheads. Despite the return home of thousands of Vietnamese guest workers since the fall of communism, some have remained in Czechoslovakia.

The Prague police chief, Pavel Hofman, said that he considered the level of urban insecurity in Prague today similar to that in Vienna, Munich and other West European cities. "You

See PRAGUE, Page 2

Tight State Budgets and Anger Over Social Ills Fuel New Attack on Welfare in U.S.

By Jason DeParle
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — All year it has been simmering: a movement to pay welfare mothers less and change their behavior through financial threats and rewards.

It came to a boil last week when the governor of California, Pete Wilson, a Republican, proposed to cut welfare grants by as much as 25 percent, the teenage mothers' grants to their school attendance and refuse extra money for additional children.

Mr. Wilson pledged to put his plan, pointedly labeled the Taxpayers Protection Act, before the voters in a referendum in November. Both of the state's U.S. Senate seats will be contested in that election, as well as the state's large block of electoral college votes in the presidential race.

By placing the sensitive issue at political center stage during a time of public anger, California could prompt an anti-welfare movement as potent as the anti-tax rebellion it set off with the Proposition 13 tax-limiting referendum in 1978.

"This could be the Willie Horton issue of 1992," said Lawrence Mead, a political scientist at New York University. During the 1988 presidential campaign, George Bush used the case of Willie Horton to good effect against Governor Michael Dukakis of Massachusetts. On parole from a Massachusetts prison, Mr. Horton raped a woman in Maryland. Mr. Horton is black, the woman white.

Mr. Mead argued that the attack on welfare reflects anger over all kinds of social ills.

By dint of California's size — it has almost twice as many welfare recipients as any other

state — and its extraordinary political influence, its plan reflects the unraveling of a decade of political consensus-building that had culminated in a 1988 law that is just now being put into effect. There are 730,000 welfare recipients in California. New York, with the second largest program, has 570,000 recipients.

The federal government and the states now share the costs of the welfare program, known as Aid to Families With Dependent Children, with the U.S. government assuming a larger portion in poorer states. The national economic slump has reduced states' revenues while swelling the number of people seeking services.

Looking to trim expenses, 16 states have cut welfare payments, tightened eligibility, or both. Six states have cut the general assistance grants to single adults, and Michigan has virtually eliminated its general assistance program.

Some states also have proposals to change behavior, with programs dubbed Workfare, Learnfare and Welfare. At least four states are considering, or imposing, penalties on parents whose children do not attend school.

At least two want to withhold payments for welfare payments if parents fail to pay their rent or get their children immunized.

All this comes as attacks on welfare played a prominent role in two Republican gubernatorial campaigns, helping to elect Kirk Fordice in Mississippi and giving David Duke, the former neo-Nazi and Ku Klux Klan leader, a majority of the white vote in his failed bid in Louisiana.

The varied motives of this movement are difficult to disentangle since they involve, at their best, a high-minded reassertion of old values and, at their worst, simple racism.

Clearly, the immediate impetus is budgetary. California passed \$7 billion in new taxes last year to help meet a \$14.3 billion deficit, but already it is facing a shortfall that could reach \$8 billion over the next 18 months.

Beneath the budget numbers is an anger at a welfare system that has no defenders, only varying degrees of critics.

California had already cut welfare benefits by 4.4 percent last year. Elsewhere, an analysis by Henry Freedman of the Center on Social Welfare Policy and the Law, a New York-based group, found that the District of Columbia cut benefits by 4.5 percent this year; Tennessee by 4 percent; Maryland by 7.1 percent; Michigan by 9.5 percent; Massachusetts by 4.3 percent; and Illinois by 8.3 percent.

In addition, Mr. Freedman said, Kansas, Arizona, Connecticut, the District of Colum-

bia, Maine, Minnesota, New York, Washington, Virginia and California have tightened eligibility standards.

According to figures from the National Association of State Budget Officers, the average state spends 3.4 percent of its budget on welfare. In January, the median benefit for a family of three was \$367 a month. In California, it is currently \$663.

Mr. Wilson would cut benefits by 10 percent and add an additional 15 percent cut for anyone failing to leave the rolls within six months.

His plan would give teenage mothers an additional \$30 a month if they refused, require teenage welfare recipients to live with their parents and deny extra money to women who have additional children while on welfare.

\$300 Tax Rebate: Bush Plan's Punch Is Mostly Political

By John E. Yang
and Ann Devroy
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Bush administration officials are seriously considering a one-time, election-year tax rebate of up to \$300 for each U.S. taxpayer next spring as a way of trying to spur consumers to spend the economy into a recovery.

The search for a way to put extra money in the hands of consumers early next year is driven by what is seen as a political imperative for President George Bush to respond to the slumping economy.

While the idea of a tax rebate may be politically potent, economists said there would be little impact from giving taxpayers less than \$1 a day. They predicted that most of the money would be used to pay off debts or saved rather than added to the economy as consumer spending.

To get quick action on tax rebate legislation, the director of the Office of Management and Budget, Richard G. Darman, and the Senate Republican leader, Bob Dole of Kansas, want Congress to consider it separately from more contentious long-range items, such as a cut in the capital-gains tax rate and a credit for capital investments by companies.

Such an approach faces strong opposition from conservative House Republicans led by the minority whip, Newt Gingrich of Georgia.

Mr. Gingrich said the two-track approach would be "extraordinarily self-destructive" for the president and "an act of surrender to the liberal, Democratic leadership of Congress."

The chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, Lloyd Bentsen, Democrat of Texas, also has criticized the approach.

Mr. Gingrich decided the tax rebate as an "itty-bitty proposal" that had the advantage of returning people's money to them, a concept conservatives applaud, but the disadvantage of doing nothing to create jobs or cure any of the economy's ills.

"It is an unmitigated disaster," Mr. Gingrich said.

The secretary of housing and urban development, Jack F. Kemp, a Gingrich ally, also had scathing words for the approach.

Such a plan, Mr. Kemp said, "will do nothing to attack the real problems of the economy" and will cause a postponement of action on "real solutions" to the recession.

The tax rebate would increase by as much as \$30 billion the fiscal 1992 deficit, which is already projected by the Congressional Budget Office at a record \$362 billion, congressional officials said.

The declaration of an emergency would allow the constraints of last year's budget agreement to be waived for 1992, but the fiscal discipline of the budget pact mandated for future years would not be affected.

Canada Grants Its Eskimos A Vast Domain in the North

By John F. Burns
New York Times Service

TORONTO — Canada has agreed to grant effective political domain over 770,000 square miles, an area equal to a fifth of Canada, to the 17,500 Eskimos who live there.

In doing so, the government accepted the creation of a new political subdivision in Canada to be known as Nunavut, an Eskimo term meaning "our land," and approved carving it out of the eastern reaches of what is now known as the Northwest Territories.

For the Eskimos, the agreement marked the culmination of a battle for political and economic rights that began centuries ago, when European explorers first reached the largely barren, ice-bound terrain of the Arctic archipelago.

In addition to getting political control and land rights, the Eskimos — or Inuit, as many of them call themselves — will gain broad economic rights from the accord. This includes a cash settlement from the government that will be paid over 14 years and amount with interest to more than \$1 billion.

In a part of the accord that could have far-reaching economic implications in the 21st century, the Eskimos will also be granted limited rights over mineral and other resource development in Nunavut, which encompasses areas that some experts think could eventually yield valuable deposits of oil, gas and precious metals.

The Eskimos and Indians in the territory will vote on the project in a referendum March 16.



A campaign worker collecting signatures in Hanover, Massachusetts, to put David Duke on the state's primary ballot.

Duke's Primary Plans Put States in Turmoil

By Ronald Smothers
New York Times Service

ATLANTA — Republican Party officials in Georgia and Massachusetts moved this week to keep David Duke's name off presidential primary ballots while party officials in some other states considered what they would do when it came time to decide who would be on their ballots.

Thirty-eight states are scheduled to have presidential primaries, and debates surrounding attempts to get Mr. Duke, a Louisiana state representative, on the ballot have already surfaced in five of them. In addition to Georgia and Massachusetts, disputes have arisen in Maryland, Michigan and Rhode Island.

Duke campaign officials said they might try to enter as many as 28 primaries, which raised the possibility that the disputes would multiply as deadlines for setting the primary ballots approach.

The action by the Georgia party officials occurred late Monday as they voted Mr. Duke's initial inclusion on the party's ballot for the March 10 primary. Alec Poitvent, the chairman of the Georgia Republican Party, called Mr. Duke "a fraud and a charlatan whose Nazi ties are an affront to our parents and grandparents."

"David Duke is not a bona fide member of the Republican Party," Mr. Poitvent said of the former Ku Klux Klan leader and neo-Nazi who lost the race for Louisiana governor last month.

In Massachusetts, Secretary of State Michael J. Connelly eliminated Mr. Duke from the party's primary ballot because he said he did not consider him a nationally recognized candidate for the nomination. But Mr. Connelly, a Democrat, ruled that the conservative columnist Patrick J. Buchanan did meet the criteria.

Jim McPherson, Mr. Duke's campaign manager, speculated that the actions might be backfiring.

"It actually appears to help the campaign," he said by phone from Mr. Duke's headquarters in Metairie, Louisiana. "We get a strong response in states where the leadership opposes him, and that just enhances his underlying position of fighting against the entrenched powers."

Officials of the Republican National Committee are looking on in exasperation, angered by the negative attention that the issue focuses on the party, but wary of taking too prominent a role in addressing it.

In some cases it is a state official, often a Democrat, who makes the decision. In Georgia, the secretary of state, a Democrat, put Mr. Duke on the Republican ballot, leaving it to party officials to veto it.

UN Revamps Humanitarian Aid Efforts

By Paul Lewis
New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS, New York — Under attack for its ineffectual efforts to help persecuted Iraqi Kurds, the starving millions in the Horn of Africa and the victims of Liberia's civil strife, the United Nations has agreed to appoint a single humanitarian aid coordinator with authority to deal with governments that deny assistance to suffering people.

The agreement, reached Wednesday after weeks of difficult negotiation, represents a victory for the United States and the European Community, which had called for such a reorganization of UN relief operations as well as the establishment of a clearer right of humanitarian intervention, particularly in zones of civil strife.

But they had to contend with skepticism and hostility from the Third World, where some governments feared the changes would undermine sovereignty and encourage relief agencies to interfere in civil wars and other internal disputes.

Relief experts welcomed the agreement as likely to make future relief operations more effective while striking a balance between gov-

ernments' claim to sovereignty and the right of suffering people to receive assistance.

"This action will literally save millions of lives," said Representative Tony P. Hall, Democrat of Ohio, who is chairman of the House Select Committee on Hunger. "For the first time victims of famine and other disasters have a law to protect them and someone to enforce that law. This resolution should be seen as a tremendous accomplishment."

Western diplomats say the new high-level aid coordinator will be able to draw together the often chaotic and overlapping efforts of various UN agencies, such as Unicef and the World Health Organization, as well as private humanitarian bodies, helped by a new \$50 million cash fund for emergency supplies.

In addition, they believe the coordinator will be able to work closely with the UN secretary-general and the Security Council to put pressure on recalcitrant governments that deny aid to suffering people or use relief assistance for political ends.

The new resolution also marks another small but significant step toward establishing a right of humanitarian intervention in international law.

In the recent civil wars in Iraq, Ethiopia, Sudan, Somalia and Liberia, governments and groups opposing them often have sought to make weapons of food and medicine, channeling relief supplies to supporters while obstructing flows to enemies.

The resolution says humanitarian assistance need no longer be given at the request of the concerned government but just with "the consent of the affected country" and "on the basis of an appeal by the affected country."

It calls on countries "in proximity to emergencies" to assist the unhindered flow of relief supplies across their territory. And it instructs the coordinator to negotiate "temporary relief corridors" allowing supplies to reach civilians trapped in war zones as well as "days and zones of tranquility" when hostilities are suspended so aid workers can go in.

The choice of the new coordinator will be made by the new secretary-general, Boutros Boutros Ghali, when he takes office at the start of the new year. France's minister for humanitarian affairs, Bernard Kouchner, and Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan, the former United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, are being mentioned as candidates.

Peru's Guerrillas Find Backing Abroad In Europe and U.S., the Maoists of Shining Path Set Up Support Networks

By James Brooke
New York Times Service

LIMA — When President Alberto K. Fujimori visited San Francisco recently, Amnesty International organized two picket lines: one outside a hotel where he was speaking, and the other outside a Berkeley bookstore that sold propaganda for the Shining Path.

Human rights protests against Peruvian presidents are as old as Peru's 11-year-old counterinsurgency struggle.

But the bookstore picket line reflected new concern about a growing American and European support network for Peru's Maoist guerrillas.

From Berkeley to London to Stockholm, solidarity groups have formed to support a group that one human rights advocate, Juan E. Méndez of Americas Watch, recently called "the most brutal guerrilla group that ever has appeared in the Western Hemisphere."

In the United States, the cause of the Shining Path is embraced by the Revolutionary Communist Party, a Maoist organization that distributes Shining Path books, leaflets and posters.

Heriberto Ocasio, the American leader of the effort, says he has established chapters in Berkeley, Chicago and New York.

In Europe, Shining Path advocacy groups called Sol Peru Committees are working in Belgium, Britain, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, the Netherlands, Italy, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland.

"We are trying to explain the democratic character of the people's war in Peru," Adolfo Olachea, head of London's Sol Peru Committee, said in a telephone interview.

Mr. Olachea, a Peruvian, said that since organizing the committee six months ago he had sponsored three "solidarity events," each accompanied by music from a London band called the Musical Guerrilla Army.

Offering a more conventional view of Peru's rebels, Amnesty said in a November report that Shining Path was "responsible for thou-

sands of civilian deaths and has frequently tortured and killed its captives."

To counter overwhelmingly negative coverage of the Shining Path in the American and European press, the solidarity groups last year started publishing an international edition of the guerrillas' Lima newspaper, El Diario. The year the monthly newspaper started appearing in English as well as in Spanish.

The real impact in Peru of the Shining Path's solidarity network overseas appears to be psychological, not material.

Most independent analysts believe the Shining Path, known here as Sendero Luminoso, is self-armed and self-financed, largely by steal-

ing weapons from soldiers and by taxing shipments of cocaine base sent by air to Colombia.

Among defenders of Peru's democracy, the emergence of Shining Path Solidarity groups has provoked outrage, first against the inability of Peruvian diplomats to counter the groups, and second, against the unwillingness of host countries to shut them down.

"Senders defenders in the West are basically misinformed," said Peru's sole Marxist senator, Javier Diez Canseco.

"They think Sendero Luminoso is a Sandinista-type phenomenon. They are basically like Pol Pot of Cambodia."

To counter the support groups, Peru's Foreign Ministry is preparing a "white book" listing Sendero atrocities.

It is asking European nations to withdraw the political asylum status of Peruvians who propagandize for the guerrillas.

■ **Guerrillas Slay General**

Shining Path guerrillas ambushed and killed an air force major general, Julian Olivers Angeles, outside a coastal town north of Lima, shooting him down as he fled on foot through a sugarcane field, The Associated Press reported from Lima.

According to the report, received Tuesday, the rebels also killed two farm workers who were traveling with the general. He was chief of the joint command's division of communications and electronics.

U.S. Courts Clash Over Deporting Haitian Refugees

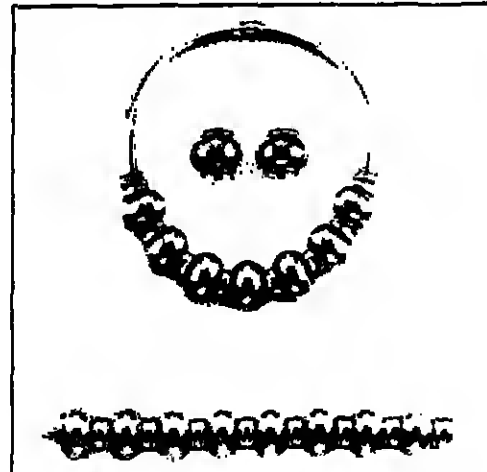
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A U.S. District Court judge in Miami issued a new order preventing the forced repatriation of thousands of Haitian refugees, hours after a three-judge federal appeals panel overruled a previous deportation ban by the same judge.

Judge C. Clyde Atkins issued a temporary restraining order late Tuesday until he could hear arguments Friday on whether the deportation of most of the more than 6,000 Haitians from the U.S. Navy base at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, would violate the Administrative Procedures Act, according to Ira Kurzban, a Miami attorney for the Haitians.

The refugees who faced deportation after the 2-to-1 ruling by the 11th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals on Tuesday have been found unqualified for political asylum by the Immigration and Naturalization Service. A thousand others have been determined likely to be eligible for political asylum.

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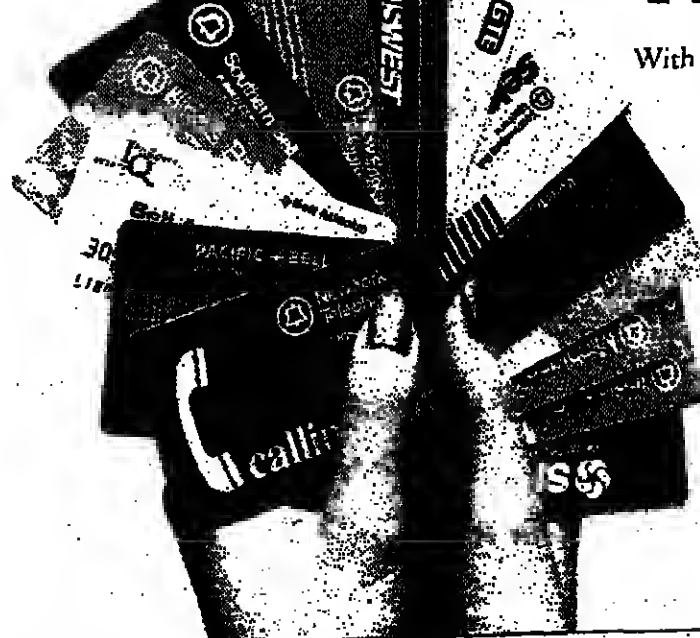
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Demise of Tax Plan Costly for Miyazawa

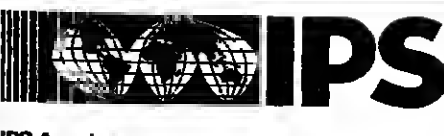
Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
TOKYO — Japan has dropped plans for new taxes to finance more foreign aid, in what is seen here as a major setback for Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa three weeks before a visit from President George Bush.
The move, announced Wednesday by officials of the governing Liberal Democratic Party, came soon after an unsuccessful government attempt to win passage of legislation authorizing deployment of Japanese troops abroad on United Nations peacekeeping missions.
"How does Miyazawa intend to lead this country?" asked the daily Asahi Shimbun. The editorial cited the concern of a growing number of Japanese about the prime minister's authority, a month after he took office with promises to give Japan a more prominent role on the world stage.
Liberal Democratic Party officials said government and party leaders had agreed Tuesday to drop the tax plan, after objections from business executives and some party members to raising taxes ahead of elections next year for upper legislative house. Half the seats will be at stake.
An unpopular tax, combined with stock and sex scandals, led to the party's defeat in parliamentary elections in 1989, when the Liberal Democrats lost their majority in the upper house. They retain a majority in the lower chamber.
The new plan called for an extraordinary tax increase of 500 billion yen (about \$3.8 billion) as part of a foreign aid fund in the fiscal year starting April 1992.
The tax proposal was put forward by the former Liberal Democratic Party secretary, Ichiro Ozawa, an influential member of the party's powerful Takeshita faction, which supports the Miyazawa government.
But the proposal was poorly and hurriedly conceived; it upset business people and some conservative upper-house Diet members who are concerned about their chances for re-election next year.
In the Diet on Wednesday, Mr. Miyazawa was not conceding defeat.
"There are some countries which we should help, even if they do not fall into the category of countries needing development aid," he said.
"We should also prepare ourselves financially to contribute to global projects on the environment, space, medicine and basic research."
The issue is crucial for Mr. Miyazawa as he prepares to welcome Mr. Bush on Jan. 7, through 10, when he is expected to answer a persistent Washington demand for participation in financing the \$8.2 billion superconducting supercollider in Dallas, Texas.
The United States is counting on Japan to contribute \$1 billion in the research project. Japan has so far resisted, but sources close to Mr. Miyazawa say the prime minister wants to give a positive answer during the Bush visit. (AFP, AP)



Mr. Miyazawa listening to debate Wednesday on Japan's UN role.

GM: Massive Cuts in North America

(Continued from page 1)
U.S. auto industry is expected to rack up record losses this year.
The red ink has led credit-rating agencies to warn of a possible downgrading of General Motors' debt rating, which would only exacerbate the company's problems by increasing borrowings costs and making it more difficult to finance auto sales.
Industry analysts said the moves are aimed at shrinking the giant automaker and improving its chances of being profitable in a more competitive market.
General Motors currently has capacity to build more than 6 million vehicles a year in North America but sales have fallen below a rate of 4 million a year. Its share of the North American car market has slumped to 35.1 percent so far this year from 40 percent in the early 1980s.
Scott Merlis, an auto industry analyst at Morgan Stanley, said the massive cuts will be good for General Motors.
"It will ultimately mean stronger pricing and profitability for not only GM but the whole industry," he said. "The question is: To what extent does it help GM in 1992?"
The reaction helped support GM's stock price on Wall Street. After trading at \$27.125 a share earlier in the day, the stock was at \$27.625 in late trading, 25 cents below Tuesday's close.
Mr. Stempel said that although the company is facing hard times, it has itself to blame in part.
"We cannot blame our problems totally on the war, the plunge in consumer confidence or the recession," he said. "We must make fundamental changes in the way General Motors does business if we are to improve our performance."
These decisions are far-reaching and they are absolutely necessary to meet the competitive challenges of the 1990s," he said.
On jobs, General Motors said it will reduce its salary work force to 82,000 in 1992 from 91,000 at present. By 1995 it will eliminate another 11,000 jobs. The cuts are planned through early retirements and attrition.
The company's hourly blue-collar work force of 304,000 is expected to be cut to 250,000 by 1995.
General Motors said it will shut down in 1992 one of its two plants making large, rear-wheel drive cars, but it did not say whether the plant at Willow Run, Michigan, or Arlington, Texas, will be closed.
In addition, at least one of GM's five plants making mid-sized front-wheel drive cars would be closed next year. The possibilities are in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; Ontario, Ontario; Kansas City, Kansas; and Ramos Arizpe, Mexico.
The statement did not say where the other assembly plant closings would occur.
Starting in 1993, production of V-6 engines at two plants in Lansing, Michigan, will be discontinued, the company said. It also said that three of the component plants to be idled over the next four years are stand-alone facilities and the rest are located in multi-plant manufacturing complexes. (Reuters, AP, UPI, NYT)



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Please send, before February 15, 1992, a detailed curriculum vitae and a list of at least three persons who can be contacted for references to:

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Today's Lost Jobs Won't Be Back at Recession's End

New York Times Service
NEW YORK — The thousands of jobs being trimmed from the nation's work force by General Motors, IBM, Xerox and other major corporations are never coming back, executives say. That is the single biggest difference between the current economic slump and previous recessions.
"The recession was a lot worse than we thought, and it triggered this round of cutbacks," said George Davis, director of corporate human resource strategy at Eastman Kodak Co. in Rochester, New York. "But if it were just the recession," he said, "we would be hiring these people back again. And we aren't going to do that."
And John Stewart, a director of McKinsey & Co., a consulting firm, said, "These jobs are not going to come back after the recession, because a lot of companies are making fundamental changes in their structure and how they do business."
As in past recessions, blue-collar workers have been hit harder than white-collar workers so far. Blue-collar unemployment stood at 10 percent at the end of October, while white-collar unemployment at 4.2 percent.
Yet professionals, administrators and other desk-holders have also lost jobs in record numbers, and economists believe that the white-collar occupations and service industries will come under further pressure in the years ahead, just as manufacturing did in the 1980s.



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HEALTH / SCIENCE

Antibody Made in a Test Tube

By Teresa L. Waite
New York Times Service

LONDON — Scientists mimicking the immune system in a test tube say they have made specific human antibodies, the body's front-line defense against disease, without using cells from immunized animals.

The work marks a significant advance in attempts to design more effective ways to invoke immune responses to fight off disease, scientists say.

The technique, reported in *The Journal of Molecular Biology*, was developed by a team of six scientists at the Medical Research Council's Center for Protein Engineering and Laboratory for Molecular Biology in Cambridge.

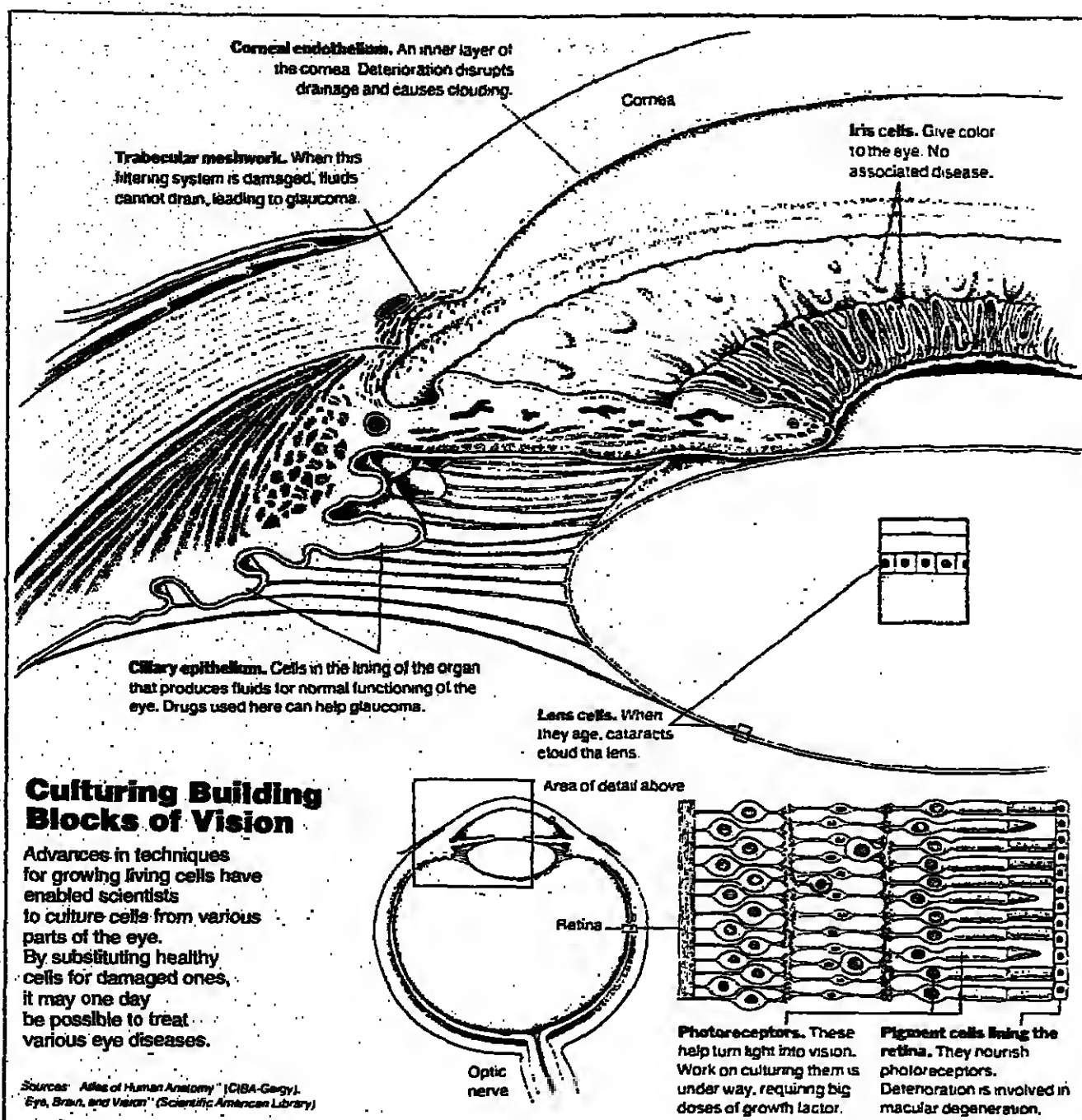
Our technique is directly analogous to the way the immune system works," said Dr. Greg Winter, a molecular biologist who led the research.

The immune system is made up of millions of antibody-producing cells. When disease-causing bacteria or viruses invade the body, surface features called antigens trigger these cells to produce an antibody. These molecules are highly specific, binding on to the intruding protein and signaling the immune system to destroy it. Until now scientists engineering an antibody for medical use have had to rely on animals, usually mice, that could be exposed to disease-causing organisms.

The antibody-producing cells from these immunized mice are fused to human cells and cultured in bacteria to make large quantities of an antibody. But these hybrids are not ideal. Human immune systems often respond to them as foreign invaders, rendering them ineffective. The new technique overcomes this difficulty.

"As far as I know this is the first time antibody has been generated in a planned way without an immunization scheme," said Dr. William D. Huse, a molecular biologist and chief scientific officer of Isis Inc., an antibody engineering company in San Diego.

"If you are doing human therapy, chances are you will get better results using human tissue. Secondly, with human antibody in bacteria, we can finely tune it with genetic engineering, tailoring it to do precisely what we want," Dr. Huse said.



Culturing Building Blocks of Vision

Advances in techniques for growing living cells have enabled scientists to culture cells from various parts of the eye. By substituting healthy cells for damaged ones, it may one day be possible to treat various eye diseases.

Source: Atlas of Human Anatomy (ICBA-Gaigley, Eye, Brain, and Vision) (Scientific American Library)

IN BRIEF

New Method Is Developed To Detect Cervical Cancer

NEW YORK (NYT) — Researchers have developed a technique for detecting cervical cancer and its precursor conditions that they hope could lead to a quick and inexpensive diagnostic method to replace the Pap test.

The new approach to the detection and diagnosis is based on looking at the infrared light signatures of the cells, which appear to be unique at different stages of the transformation from normal to cancerous.

Using this technique, it might be possible to automate scanning thousands of cell samples.

With the Pap test, cell smears must be evaluated by technicians before some are passed on to experts, a slow, subjective process that can lead itself to judgment errors.

The researchers emphasized that the new technique is in an extremely early stage of development.

A Polio Virus Is Created Synthetically for First Time

NEW YORK (NYT) — Scientists have synthesized polio virus in the test tube, the first

time that an entire virus has been created outside of living cells. The achievement may make it easier to analyze the various steps by which a virus is assembled from its individual components, which may lead to methods of blocking the replication of viruses that cause disease.

The feat, accomplished by biologists at the State University of New York at Stony Brook and published in *Science* magazine, also underscores the fuzzy border between living things and chemicals. Virologists say the discovery will give them a powerful new tool to study the life cycles of viruses outside of the complex machinery of living cells.

'Spare Parts' for Eyes: Scientists Get Closer Cells May Be Used for Precise Repairs

By Sandra Blakeslee
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Through luck and persistence, scientists have at last learned how to coax nearly every type of cell found in the human eye to grow in a laboratory dish.

The achievement, attained in a handful of laboratories, promises to usher in a new era of eye cell transplantation. Many degenerative eye diseases occur because of just one type of cell that runs amok, the researchers say, so it makes sense to replace only those cells.

The feat may also herald the wider use of a technique in which a patient's own cells and organs are grown outside the body to repair damaged parts, an approach that has been pioneered for skin to replace that lost by burn victims. Similar work is also in progress on pancreas islet cells to treat diabetes.

Major eye diseases that may one day lend themselves to the cell replacement therapy include macular degeneration, glaucoma, cataracts and cloudy corneas.

Moreover, by having eye cells available for study in a laboratory dish, scientists say they can better understand the processes of disease and test new drugs on target cells.

"This is a very exciting area of research," said Dr. Carl Kupfer, director of the National Eye Institute in Bethesda, Maryland. "It has great promise for treating diseases that heretofore could not be treated." But he cautioned: "These are activities that must first be demonstrated beyond a shadow of a doubt in animals. I think we may have to wait a decade before trying clinical experiments."

Nikolai Stevenson, president of the Association for Macular Diseases in New York City, a group that counsels people on how to cope with gradual loss of vision, said: "Many people ask their doctors, 'Why can't you give me a new eye when you can give me a new heart or kidney?' It's because the retina is part of the brain and you can't any more replace a whole eye than you can replace the spinal cord."

Of all the eye's cells, he said, retinal cells and the cells that connect them to the brain are least amenable to being manipulated outside the body.

But most other eye cells are not derived from the brain's tissues and can be grown in the laboratory with such success that scientists are now plotting when and how they can be transplanted into patients. Two strategies are under discussion.

In one, cells from a patient's healthy eye would be removed, grown in the laboratory and put back into the diseased eye. With a person's own cells, there would be no danger of rejection by the immune system.

In the other approach, a donor's eye cells would be classified according to their antigens — proteins that cause cells to be rejected — and then frozen. When a patient needs a transplant, immunologically matched eye cells would be unfrozen, grown in a dish and transplanted.

Ophthalmologists were the first specialists to succeed in transplanting human tissues (the cornea) and have extensive experience in the field, said Dr. Jorge

Alvarado, a leading glaucoma expert at the University of California in San Francisco.

One reason, he said, is that the eye has a unique relationship with the immune system that makes it more accepting of transplants. Doctors have been transplanting human corneas for 100 years, Dr. Alvarado said, and now the advances in cell culture techniques make it possible to follow suit with other parts of the eye.

Much of the pioneering work in human cell culture, the task of getting cells to grow in a dish, has occurred at the San Francisco university under the guidance of Dr. Denis Gospodarowicz and Dr. Ge-Ming Lui.

Unlike fetal cells or cells from children, most adult cells do not divide after they are removed from the body, Dr. Lui said.

They have to be tricked into thinking they are young again. It is not enough to give them nutrients and a moist warm environment, Dr. Lui said, like one gives water and fertilizer to plants. Rather, human cells need to feel they are on familiar soil before they can be coaxed to divide.

This soil, in the case of eye cells, is called basement membrane, a network of structural proteins found throughout the body. During fetal development, the basement membrane guides and nourishes rapidly dividing cells. In adulthood, the basement membrane provides an anchor to which cells and tissues adhere.

By a stroke of luck, Dr. Lui said, a way has been found to create the eye's basement membrane in a dish. When certain cells from a cow's eye are exposed to a kind of sugar, he said, the cells naturally exude basement membrane.

After the cow cells have been washed away, a spider web-like scaffolding of basement membrane is left in the dish, ready to receive human cells.

This basement membrane contains a rich supply of fibroblast growth factor, a substance that plays a major role in cell division during fetal development, Dr. Lui said. "It is waiting like a treasure," he said, to be discovered by the human cells.

When adult eye cells are seeded onto the dish, with a little extra growth factor sprinkled on top, "they are fooled into thinking they are back in an embryonic state," Dr. Lui noted.

A cell will divide five or six times before touching a neighboring cell, he said. When that happens, the physical contact makes the cell stop dividing.

Dr. Lui said he selected the fastest growing cells for seeding in subsequent culture dishes. About 10 percent of cells taken from an old person will be vigorous, he said, and those are the ones that he chooses for growth. One cell can be made to increase by a factor of 70, he said.

When enough cells are grown, they are allowed to come into contact with neighboring cells, causing them to stop growing, as if they had reached adulthood. "We can turn them on and turn them off," he said.

The first eye cell transplants will probably be those designed to meet cloudy corneas, said Dr. David Hwang, an assistant professor of ophthalmology and coordinator of cornea services at the university in San Francisco.

GENERAL NEWS

EUROPEAN TOPICS

Superman a Pusher: Rumors Up in France

Rumors sometimes take on a life of their own, and one such rumor has recently started circulating in France: It is a warning to parents that LSD-laced suckers are being distributed to children. According to the French Interior Ministry, it is a hoax.

A much-photocopied leaflet, bearing what looks like an official French police stamp, has turned up in offices and schools. It says that the "police department" warns the population against "new drugs that are being offered to children." These drugs, it states, are "probably already circulating in Switzerland and will rapidly invade the rest of Europe."

The one-page text claims that children are being given brightly colored stickers depicting such comic strip heroes as Superman. The stickers are said to be impregnated with LSD, which is then absorbed through saliva, or even by simply touching the paper.

A spokesman for the narcotics department of the French Interior Ministry said both his ministry and the Health Ministry were aware of the rumor, which he said was totally unfounded. The hoax surfaced in Western Europe a few years

ago, he said, and recently started spreading throughout France.

Around Europe

The Italian government, in a crackdown on cigarette smuggling, has outlawed the selling of three brands of foreign cigarettes for the next four weeks: Marlboro, Muratti and Merit. The most popular foreign brands in Italy, have been banned from tobacco stores, duty-free stores and international flights.

Under a recently approved law, authorities are entitled to enforce a one-month ban when more than five tons of contraband goods have been seized during the previous year.

The Italian branch of Philip Morris Inc., the American tobacco company that produces the three brands, has accused the Italian government of interfering with free trade. But Rino Formica, the finance minister, asserted that the company was "tolerating" the illegal traffic.

Christmas cards mailed in the Netherlands will not be stamped with goodwill messages this year, the Dutch post office said this week. The post office said it had dropped traditional Christmas postmarks after complaints that they appeared by mistake on cards announcing bereavements. "It did not seem fitting to have a postmark like that on cards about death or condolence," a spokesman said.

Sytske Looijen

Fighting Mars EC Recognition Talks With Yugoslav Rivals

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

GRAZ, Austria — Fighting erupted again in Yugoslavia on Wednesday, and European Community officials met with civilian leaders to explain the decision to recognize republics that went independent.

The EC said Tuesday that on Jan. 15 it would recognize the sovereignty of any of Yugoslavia's six republics provided they met conditions on democracy, human rights and protection of minorities.

Croatia and Slovenia, the two republics that declared independence on June 25, welcomed the move. Serbia, however, condemned it as effectively dismembering Yugoslavia.

Lord Carrington, the EC's chief envoy to Yugoslavia, met with Slovenian and Croatian officials and

planned to meet in Belgrade with President Slobodan Milosevic of Serbia.

After meeting President Milan Kucan of Slovenia in this southern Austrian city, Lord Carrington said, "It was fairly straightforward and for myself I don't see any problem with the recognition of Slovenia."

He added that he thought "Slovenia doesn't have the problem of minorities which the other republics have."

But his response on Croatia was less clear-cut. After meeting President Franjo Tudjman to discuss EC recognition, Lord Carrington said: "We went through the paper together and I don't think any of us has any doubt about what it means. Naturally we talked about the lack of a cease-fire and the inability of the United

Nations to recommend sending peacekeeping forces."

Mr. Tudjman told reporters he was satisfied with the talks because they underlined that the Hapsburg conference on the Yugoslav crisis recognized the right of people to self-determination.

"The problem is only how to implement these conclusions," he said.

Mr. Tudjman added: "It will be interesting to see whether Macedonia asks for recognition. I think it will. It is less clear what Bosnia-Herzegovina will do, and of course Serbia and Montenegro. These are all open questions. For us the most important question is how to stop the war."

An advance party of UN observers is due in Belgrade to make a new assessment of whether the time is

right to send in thousands of UN peacekeeping troops. Clashes intensified Wednesday after an early morning lull.

Defense officials in Sisak, about 50 kilometers (30 miles) southeast of Zagreb, reported that the town was hit by heavy artillery fire. The eastern Croatian stronghold of Osijek and several nearby towns also were being hit by shellfire.

Officials in Karlovac, 50 kilometers southwest of the Croatian capital, said Mekusje and Generalici Sot, two towns to the southwest, were also being shelled.

Sporadic gunfire was heard in Gospić, about 150 kilometers southwest of Zagreb, and in Dubrovnik. (AP, Reuters)

Kohl Party Hesitates on Ex-Communists

By Stephen Kinzer
New York Times Service

DRESDEN, Germany — Germany's governing Christian Democratic Union concluded a three-day convention this week without deciding how to treat party leaders who collaborated with the Communist regime in the former East Germany.

The 1,000 delegates discussed a wide range of issues at the convention, but many were preoccupied with the troublesome moral and political questions raised by the party's 40-year collaboration with East Germany's oppressive government.

Although the Christian Democratic Union in Western Germany has evolved into a broad-based centrist party, the party in Eastern Germany has a very different history. Its leaders decided in the late 1940s to form a coalition with the ruling Communist Party, and many of them strongly supported Communist rule until it collapsed last year.

In the months before the first all-German election in October 1990, many anti-Communists in eastern Germany joined the Christian Democrats and worked for Chancellor Helmut

Kohl's re-election. Since then, the party's Eastern chapters have been deeply divided between old members, many of whom supported Communist rule, and new members who opposed it.

"Everyone has to understand that the CDU was an instrument in the hands of the Communists," said Dieter Reinhold, a new party member who was recently elected to head the party's Dresden chapter. "In fact, for many people the Christian Democrats were even worse than the Communists."

Another newly enrolled Christian Democrat, Heinz Egger, who is now interior minister in the Saxony state government, urged delegates to ban Communist collaborators from leadership positions in the party or in government.

"Anyone who truly supported the old system, and who repressed people for complaining about it, does not deserve a position in which he is paid by the taxes of his former victims," Mr. Egger asserted.

Despite these and similar demands, Mr. Kohl backed a resolution saying only that each party member should reflect privately on his or her past, and then make a personal decision about whether to continue in politics.

The chancellor's words proved decisive, and his resolution was approved. Several delegates, however, agreed that the issue remained unresolved and would probably be addressed again at future party meetings.

In a speech opening the convention, Mr. Kohl said that if he had found himself in Eastern instead of Western Germany at the end of World War II, he might also have collaborated with the Communist government.

"I myself don't know which route I would have taken," he told delegates. "I don't know if I would have found the strength to risk imprisonment, or if I would have looked for some kind of compromise, or if I would have hidden in some corner."

Among those disappointed by the convention's outcome was Rainer Eppelmann, a member of parliament who served in the non-Communist government that ruled East Germany for several months before reunification.

"It was an illusion to think that we could resolve this issue here at this convention," Mr. Eppelmann said. "We still need to know who slept with whom, and how often."

Polish Parliament Asks Olszewski to Try Again

By Mary Bartiata
Washington Post Service

WARSAW — Prime Minister Jan Olszewski was suddenly back in office Wednesday, after the Polish parliament refused to accept the resignation he had tendered 24 hours earlier.

Encouraged by the parliament's surprise show of support, Mr. Olszewski told the Polish lower house, or Sejm, that he was ready to try one more time to form a government.

He said a cabinet could be announced before Christmas.

The unexpected turnaround occurred after Mr. Olszewski's tattered center-right parliamentary coalition revived overnight with the addition of two farm parties committed to protectionism and loosening of Poland's economic austerity program.

Mr. Olszewski also had the indirect support of several other parliamentary parties who appeared willing to side with him, at least temporarily, to head off President Lech Walesa's attempt to shift power to form a government from the parliament to the office of the president.

The prime minister's decision extends a seven-week political crisis that many Poles find incomprehensible and deeply irritating.

That crisis began Oct. 27, when elections returned a fragmented parliament with 29 parties and no clear mandate. In the debate before Wednesday's vote, several deputies said Mr. Olszewski should be given another chance because Polish voters were growing impatient with parliament's inability to get on with the business of governing.

The leader of the Polish Peasant Party, a new member of the center-right coalition, said there was no point in recalling Mr. Olszewski because there was "no realistic alternative to this candidate."

Mr. Olszewski resigned Tuesday, saying he had failed to win Mr. Walesa's approval for his cabinet and his plan to abandon the IMF-sanctioned plan in favor of a gradual shift to a market economy.

Greek Communists Renew Vow to Fight Capitalism

Reuters

ATHENS — The Greek Communist Party branded the Soviet leader Mikhail S. Gorbachev a traitor Wednesday and reaffirmed its commitment to the working-class struggle against capitalism.

Secretary-general Aleka Papariga opened a special congress with a personal condemnation of Mr. Gorbachev.

During the four-day congress, about 800 delegates will back the removal of liberalizers, who have walked out in droves since they lost a showdown with the old guard hard-liners early this year. Almost half the 111 members of the Central Committee will be replaced.

Delegates applauded when a telegram from the Cuban Communist leader Fidel Castro was read, and again when Mrs. Papariga stressed that the party was rooted in the international proletariat.

She blasted Mr. Gorbachev's policy of *perestroika*, or restructuring, as a tragic development. She called *glasnost*, or openness, an illusion.

"It proved to be a regressive road to the most savage and backward form of capitalism," she said. "The stand of the Soviet leadership, particularly Gorbachev, is tantamount to treachery and betrayal."

The Communist-led electoral alliance won 13 percent of the vote in June 1989, took 28 seats in parliament and went on to put two coalition governments in power.

KOREA: No U.S. Nuclear Weapons on South Korean Soil, Roh Declares

(Continued from page 1)

which has been divided since the closing days of World War II, and which was the site of a brutal war from 1950 to 1953.

But it has been an open secret for years that a stockpile of more than 100 of these weapons has been maintained at U.S. bases as a deterrent against an invasion from the North.

[The United States on Wednesday adhered to its policy of neither confirming nor denying the presence of nuclear weapons in South Korea but made clear, indirectly, that the weapons had been removed.]

Both the United States and South Korea have initiated remarkable reversals of policy in the effort to halt the nuclear program in the North, regarded as one of the most isolated and unpredictable regimes in the world.

The United States has agreed to remove its nuclear stockpile, and it is believed to have consented to Mr. Roh's unprecedented announcement of that step. In addition, both Washington and Seoul have agreed to permit the North

Koreans to inspect U.S. bases and other sensitive sites in the South.

The North Koreans have listed removal of all U.S. nuclear weapons as a condition for inspection of their facilities, but in the past they have tended to add new conditions whenever old ones have been satisfied.

The speech followed a remarkable series of developments over the past several months on the road to reconciling the Koreans. In September, both joined the United Nations. Just last week the prime ministers from North and South Korea stunned many observers by signing a nonaggression pact, the first step toward a full peace treaty since the armistice was signed 38 years ago.

The agreement last week will open the way for the first time since the Korean War to communications and cultural exchanges between the countries.

It is also expected to lead to an increase in trade, something that North Korea is believed to need desperately, since the Soviet Union

halted its subsidized deliveries of a range of goods, particularly oil.

Because it has been almost completely cut off from non-Communist countries by Kim Il Sung, its leader for the past four and a half decades, North Korea has almost no hard currency with which to conduct normal trade or to buy the raw materials and finished goods it needs to keep its economy afloat.

Both South Korea and Japan have dangled trade and aid inducements in efforts to persuade North Korea to rejoin the world.

The two Koreas have agreed to meet before year's end to begin negotiating a joint pledge for a nuclear-free Korean Peninsula.

Agence France Presse reported from Tokyo: Representative Stephen J. Solarz met President Kim Il Sung in Pyongyang Wednesday, according to a report from the official North Korean news agency.

Mr. Solarz, Democrat of New York, said before his trip that he would press North Korean authorities to allow outside inspection of their nuclear facilities.

Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

De-Recognize Yugoslavia

The United States and many other nations have long tried to persuade Yugoslavia's warring republics to live together in peaceful confederation, but that noble idea is dead, killed by the Yugoslav army and the leaders of Serbia. Now it is up to Washington to acknowledge that fact by withdrawing diplomatic recognition from Belgrade.

At the same time, a companion step urged by Germany — diplomatic recognition of the breakaway republics of Croatia and Slovenia — is premature. Other members of the European Community got it right: They are ready to acknowledge Balkan reality by dealing directly with these republics, but they are withholding formal diplomatic recognition of statehood until the republics demonstrate a willingness to end ethnic strife.

There are two minimum requirements for any republic that wants to be welcomed into the community of nations: that it comply fully with the United Nations-sponsored cease-fire, and that it begin to take practical steps to protect ethnic minorities within its borders. Recognition, along with providing aid and trade, as well as military intervention, is one of the few levers outsiders have for ending the internal strife. It ought not to be squandered unconditionally.

De-recognition of Yugoslavia sends the proper message. It assures Croatia and Slovenia that the world will not accept the reimposition of unwanted Yugoslav control over their territory or tolerate forced changes of republics' borders. And it isolates the government of Serbia, which must bear the major burden of blame for the violence.

Meanwhile, Serbia will soon feel the effects of a Western economic embargo, provided it is strictly enforced. That could compel Belgrade to reconsider its aggressive policies. The arms flow in particular needs to be stopped. Covert arms shipments will only fuel the warfare between Serbian and Croatian irregulars, the former under Yugoslav army protection.

International peacekeepers are being put in place to separate the warring parties, albeit too few and far between. It is critical that some be sent soon to prevent bloodshed in Bosnia, which Serbian and Croatian leaders are conspiring to tear apart.

With the vision of a workable confederation gone, reality requires the de-recognition of Yugoslavia. Full recognition of individual states can await a clear demonstration of their willingness to live with each other, separately.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

The Count at the UN

The United Nations resolution equating Zionism with racism was a vicious and false invention of the mid-1970s. It was a product not simply of the Cold War but of classic anti-Semitism. It denied Jews the national legitimacy that scores of other peoples were demanding for themselves. Some of the worst sorts in the blessedly now former Soviet Union thought it up — their ideological paternity has been conclusively established by Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan. Arabs applied it in their conflict with Israel, and it fed Third World zeal to contest American "imperialism." The resolution came to stand for the wholesale poisoning of international relations. It contributed substantially to the discrediting of the United Nations, not least to diminishing the institution's relevance in the Middle East.

Its repeal now is cause for satisfaction. No fewer than 111 nations voted to revoke. Half a dozen Arab League members, led by Egypt, were among those absent or not voting, and a baker's dozen — given the American energy that went into mustering the vote, you could call it Baker's dozen — formally abstained. The names of the unfriendly countries that voted against repeal — Cuba, Iran, Iraq, Libya, North Korea etc. — were less interesting than the names of the supposed friends of the United States that did so. The list includes Indonesia, Jordan, Lebanon, Malaysia, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia and Syria. Some you will recognize as countries for which Americans have expended blood as well as treasure and that depend still on Washington in major ways. They could not bring themselves to haul out this little bit of propaganda trash.

Some of these states might argue that if Israel is to be taken officially off the hook of the Zionism-is-racism resolution, then Israel should be expected to provide compensation in political kind — perhaps in the Middle East peace negotiations. In other circumstances there might be good reason to handle policy changes and concessions in the context of a negotiation. But here the circumstances are special.

The Zionism resolution was egregiously defensible and beautiful on a scale that makes it offensive to consider forcing its victim to bargain for relief.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

Showdown on Abortion

For very different reasons, abortion rights advocates and their opponents agree that the Supreme Court should hear a Pennsylvania case that challenges Roe v. Wade — and decide it in the coming election year. The pro-choice forces want clarification of the 1973 ruling, which has been under attack by the high court's newer members. Pro-life forces want the justices to flatly overrule Roe.

What a fascinating situation. Roe's defenders no longer resist attempts to re-examine the ruling's constitutional protections for a woman's right to choose between giving birth or terminating a pregnancy. And Roe's opponents seek their desired result at the hands of justices appointed by Ronald Reagan and George Bush — which in turn could hurt the Bush re-election campaign next fall.

It would be fitting indeed if voters, stirred by angry women, were to punish President Bush for persuading the court to overturn Roe. But a far more desirable outcome, for women and the country as a whole, would be for the court to take the Pennsylvania case and ringingly reaffirm Roe. The Pennsylvania case does require review and there is ample time to hear and decide it by next June or July.

Pennsylvania's severe abortion restrictions would be plainly unconstitutional if

Roe were clearly still the law of the land. But since the high court has chipped away at Roe's edges and four justices argue for total overruling, the U.S. Court of Appeals in Philadelphia upheld most of Pennsylvania's harsh statute, including special waiting periods for women and slanted warnings that doctors must give to women considering abortion. The judges guessed that the high court would strike down only one feature, a requirement that a married woman sign a statement, at the risk of prosecution for lying, that she had notified her husband of her decision.

What pro-choice groups are saying to the court is essentially this: We suspect you are going to overrule Roe. If so, we would rather you did it promptly so we can go to the electorate. But to acknowledge that the court may be on the verge of overruling Roe is not to concede the legitimacy of rejecting one of the court's noblest precedents.

Women, newly energized by the threat of less reproductive freedom, may be able to vindicate their rights through the political process, by trying to elect a pro-choice president and by working against anti-abortion laws state by state. But they should not have to lobby for freedoms already enshrined in the Constitution, as explained in Roe v. Wade.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

Other Comment

Crying Wolf About Famine

The Western media are again full of reports of an allegedly imminent famine in Russia, just as they were last winter. But there was no famine last winter, despite the fact that most of the promised Western food relief was withheld due to the bloody events in the Baltic republics in January. And despite their desire for Western aid, Soviet politicians are predicting famine.

Yet a dramatic worsening of the situation is rightly feared for the spring, and should that lead to social unrest and even civil war, then famine would indeed be just around the corner. But only then would the time be right to predict disaster in Russia. Crying wolf too often now could mean that the Western media are not be listened to when real international solidarity is needed.

— New Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

Only a Beginning at the UN

Jews sighed with relief, and fair-minded people everywhere cheered, when Captain Alfred Dreyfus was exonerated in France in 1906 and Mendel Beilis was set free in Russia seven years later. The two had been

victims of deliberate anti-Semitic plots, of calculated blood libel. The blood libel leveled at Israel by the United Nations in 1975 was no different from that which has plagued Jews for centuries. This time the victim was the whole Jewish nation rather than an individual.

And the plotters were not a single band of anti-Semites in positions of influence but an unholy alliance of murderous racists, genocidal dictators and medieval tyrants, guilty of human destruction on a scale matched only by Nazi Germany. That they could persuade a large majority of the world's nations to brand as "racist" one of the tiniest, most liberal and most threatened democracies in the world is a blot on the United Nations which Monday's repeal resolution cannot begin to eradicate.

The repeal, then, can be viewed only as a single correction of a historic travesty. Unless the world community follows it with a drastic change of direction, unless a myriad other UN resolutions — only slightly less offensive — are rejected with similar decisiveness, Monday's vote will be remembered not as a landmark but as a momentary, inconsequential aberration.

— Jerusalem Post.

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London: 100, Strand, London WC2R 0JH. Tel: 636-4802. Tlx: 636009
Frankfurt: 15, Kaiserstrasse, Frankfurt 1, 6000 Frankfurt/M. Tel: (069) 70755. Tlx: 416721
Paris: 100, rue de la Harpe, Paris 2, 75001. Tel: (1) 21 21 73. Tlx: 3890. Tlx: 42175
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OPINION



Europeans Forge the Future While America Waits

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — By the simplest definition, a nation is a group of people joined together by their sense of a common past and a common future. It is the job of political leaders to enunciate, or if necessary to create, this sense. Europe's politicians are taking this approach to heart just as America's are forgetting it.

America's political strength has traditionally been its ability to create a common past out of the longing for a common future manifested by its sharply

Maastricht will be remembered as the EC summit at which Britain was not marginalized but was given every opportunity to influence the European project.

differing ethnic and social groups. Americanness could be asserted as well as inherited, in acts that bound Americans past and Americans to come. In Europe, nations have historically defined themselves by assertions of their national peculiarities. Diversity was the defining characteristic of Europeaness.

That has not changed in a single month — not even one as disorienting as this December, with Americans telling pollsters that they have lost confidence in their once popular president and in their economic prospects for the future, while politicians across Europe engage in grand confederation-building exercises.

But the current contrast is nonetheless striking. While the candidates and the president compete in America in describing tax breaks for the middle class, or for capital gains takers, as their visions of the future, Helmut Kohl, John Major and Boris Yeltsin are redefining the relationship

between political power and national frontiers from the Atlantic to Siberia.

The movement is not uniform. The Soviet Union disintegrates while the European Community integrates, a temporal juxtaposition which fosters the impression that diametrically opposed forces are at work haphazardly.

The 12 nations of the Community adopt political and economic union treaties at Maastricht, only to show sharp differences over the breakup of Yugoslavia immediately afterward.

But these are differing surface reactions to the same cataclysmic shifting of history's tectonic plates. Neither the traditional European nation-state nor the Communist superstate could keep pace with the revolutionary transformation of the global economy. Both cede, one incrementally and rationally, the other abruptly and catastrophically, to the new forces. American leaders, by contrast, seem transfixed by the onrush of change.

Whatever the problems they face and the failures they will meet, the Euro-12 and Yeltsin and Co. are trying to trace the outlines of a common future that will give shape to the new communities that emerge from this era of change.

They must seek a new form of politics that uses centuries-old nationalisms as a means, not an end, as building blocks instead of walls.

Mr. Yeltsin's attempt to wrap Ukraine and Byelorussia into a Slavic commonwealth and the Maastricht summit's treaties were both encouraging steps in that direction, despite the reactions they have provoked or failed to prevent.

Euro-skeptics have been quick to argue that the European summit in the Netherlands was essentially meaningless because of the opt-out clauses given Britain and the inability of the Community to take any action at the summit on Yugoslavia. But that overlooks the importance of the political

process that shaped the final outcome at Maastricht. When Helmut Major brought home the political symbols he needed to claim success, thanks to Chancellor Kohl and the other European leaders who believe that Mr. Major will lead Britain into full partnership in the Community if the Conservatives win their election next year, Maastricht was intended as a helping hand for Mr. Major.

Maastricht will thus be remembered as the EC summit at which Britain was not marginalized but given every opportunity to enter and dramatically influence the European project. That is good news for Americans who support free trade and a continuing Atlantic defense.

Mr. Kohl returned home to rising concern about the concessions that Germany is being asked to make in the economic union. He stifled it by a display of will unlike any Germany has made since World War II. He muscled his European partners into agreeing to recognize Croatia and Slovenia by Jan. 15, despite deep misgivings of the British and the French, as well as of Washington, that this could exacerbate the warfare in Yugoslavia.

The German decision on Yugoslavia is a declaration of intention to provide leadership on regional political and military issues when German interests are directly affected. Without saying it, Mr. Kohl is telling his people and his partners that this is the price for German participation in a Euro-Federal Reserve Bank.

He does not need to say this. And I doubt that he and Mr. Major sat down and discussed crude trade-offs of concessions at the summit for British acquiescence on Croatia afterward. The implicit understandings that produce such results show that a new political system stretching beyond old national limits and national competitions is taking shape in Europe. This is the essential first step in building a new consensus about the changing order on their continent. Europe's leaders hope to create the future rather than merely await it.

The Washington Post

The Real American Problems Aren't Being Faced

By Seymour Melman and Marcus Raskin

NEW YORK — The 1992 American election is already being defined, as candidates join in avoiding three prohibited topics: depression, demilitarization and democracy.

The hallmarks of depression are all around. Every large city has shantytowns like the "Hoovervilles" of the 1930s. Real unemployment rates approach 15 percent, and millions are left without income as jobless benefits are used up. Water mains burst, roads and school buildings crumble.

Libraries are shut down and casualties in underfunded hospitals are a medical scandal. U.S. infant mortality, poverty and illiteracy rates are among the industrialized world's worst.

These conditions mark a major new product of the economy: a growing cast-off population left to be ignored. The current depression is also notable for demilitarization, as entire industries have been wiped out, with factories and surrounding communities turned into wasteland.

In the quest for easier and larger profits, managers have cut industrial research and modernization of plant and equipment. There have been no such cuts for the Pentagon, whose an-

nual budgets exceed the net profits of all American corporations. Civilian demilitarization and the Pentagon's drain on capital resources have produced a tidal wave of U.S. production incompetence, chronic trade imbalance and a shrinking dollar, and have left cities and states without resources for public facilities and services.

Amid this persistent decay, the traditional Keynesian medicine of increased government spending (as for defense) is mainly irrelevant as an anti-depressant. Larger consumer purchasing power can have only moderate employment effect since huge portions of what Americans buy are imported.

The damage from long neglect to infrastructure is massive. Repairing it would require a continuing capital outlay of at least \$150 billion a year. But the money is available. That sum is equivalent to the annual U.S. military spending on NATO, even though Western Europe no longer confronts a substantial military threat. An additional \$82 billion can readily be found by reversing Ronald Reagan's lavish tax break for the rich

and restoring 1979 income tax rates. Beyond that, a demilitarization process — orderly and internationally agreed — would release from the budgets of the Pentagon vast resources to rebuild the country.

But no candidate is taking on the military-industrial complex. About 6 million Americans are employed by the Pentagon and its main contractors. To safeguard their economic futures, demilitarization must be paralleled by economic conversion for the military facilities, bases and laboratories. Taking a lesson from the U.S. economy's adjustment after World War II, and allowing for the special conditions generated by the long Cold War, the principal requirements of a conversion policy are:

• Advance planning at each military facility for conversion to civilian markets, so that the changeover process can begin as soon as a Pentagon contract is severed.

• Local authority for organizing conversion at each facility, to avoid ineffectual bureaucratic control from distant Washington.

Homosexuality Seems to Be Innate

By Michael Bailey and Richard Pillard

EVANSTON, Illinois — Science is rapidly converging on the conclusion that sexual orientation is innate. It has found that homosexuals often act differently from heterosexuals in early childhood, before they have even heard of sex.

A recent study by Simon LeVay, a neurobiologist at the Salk Institute, reported a difference in the hypothalamus, a part of the brain that develops at a young age, between homosexual and heterosexual men. A biological explanation would be good news for homosexuals and their advocates.

Our own research has shown that male sexual orientation is substantially genetic.

During the last two years we have studied the rates of homosexuality in identical and nonidentical twin brothers of homosexual men as well as in adoptive brothers of homosexual men. Fifty-two percent of the identical twin brothers were homosexual, as against 22 percent of nonidentical twins and 11 percent of the adoptive, genetically unrelated brothers.

Research on social factors has been fruitless. Despite many attempts, there has been no clear demonstration that parental behavior, even a parent's homosexuality, affects children's orientation. Cultures tolerant of homosexuals do not appear to raise more of them than do less permissive societies.

Homophobes sometimes justify

their prejudice against homosexuals by alleging that homosexuality is contagious — that young homosexuals become that way because of older homosexuals, and that homosexuality is a social corruption.

Such beliefs form the core of the organized anti-homosexual movement. If homosexuality is largely innate, this would prove that these claims are groundless.

Given these implications, it may seem surprising that the biological studies disturb many homosexual advocates. Misunderstanding them, the advocates often suggest that the search for a biological cause is motivated by an assumption that homosexuality is an illness.

Behavioral scientists, however, have long searched for biological underpinnings of traits such as extroversion and intelligence, which no one considers to be negative. Furthermore, a biological explanation of homosexuality simultaneously explains heterosexuality.

The advocates worry that biological findings may be misused to try to alter or prevent homosexuality. But no scientific theory or finding by itself can lead to a proper attitude or policy toward homosexuality. Here, moral values must be primary.

This leads to a more pertinent fear in homosexuals, that people will assume that answers to moral questions hinge on the results of scientific study. Should a benevolent view of homosexuality depend on the as-

sumption that it is innate? Are homosexuals to be tolerated only if they are "born that way"?

Regardless of what causes sexual orientation, there is no plausible justification for oppressing homosexuals. Reasons that have long been offered — that homosexuals disproportionately molest children, convert heterosexuals to homosexuality, are mentally ill, betray their country — have been shown to be false. But homophobia remains the one form of bigotry that respectable people can express in public.

If the long-overdue American debate on homosexuality took place, the poverty of the anti-homosexual case would become readily apparent.

If scientific study of the origins of sexual orientation would not directly resolve the public issue, why do it? It can inform public debate. Equally important is the value of discovery, particularly self-discovery. A homosexual man with a heterosexual identity twin, both of whom we studied, put it this way: "I accepted being gay years ago, so that's not why I want to know. But sexual orientation is such an important part of my life — anyone's life — that I'm still curious why I turned out gay and my brother straight." How could any-

one not be curious?

Mr. Bailey, assistant professor of psychology at Northwestern University, and Mr. Pillard, associate professor of psychiatry at Boston University School of Medicine, contributed this comment to The New York Times.

Democrats: The Debate Was a Flop

By Leslie H. Gelb

NEW YORK — The Brokaw News did only one useful thing: It showed that Jerry Brown and Douglas Wilder are not up to the level of the other candidates and should bow out now. Almost everything else about the NBC-sponsored event was ill conceived and poorly executed.

The format, which had Tom Brokaw alternately playing quizmaster and scribe, made the four credible contenders — Tom Harkin, Bill Clinton, Bob Kerrey and Paul Tsongas — look like hickering and posturing schoolchildren.

The way these so-called debates are constructed, every candidate is necessarily diminished. Even Abe Lincoln or Franklin Roosevelt would look like a squabbling dwarf, fighting for identity in the dwarf pack. Even those declared by pundits to be winners are really losers — compared with those who don't have to participate, like George Bush.

The Democrats as the outs need television exposure. But they do not have to swallow whatever format the networks provide. They should fight for a more substantive format, and thereby create a forum to present themselves and their ideas with more dignity.

The Brokaw approach was to ask widely different kinds of questions (Is Bush too soft on Syria? How big is the yearly interest on the debt? Do you favor tax cuts for the middle class?) to one or two candidates. Each had a minute to answer. The others did not even get a chance to respond to the question, and so were forced to show their way into the change or interrupt their views at odd moments. Mr. Brokaw interrupted and corrected, but rarely asked questions that carried the issue forward.

This procedure made all the Democrats look bad. A typical reaction came from Tom Shales, the discerning critic of The Washington Post, who called them "a six-pack of weenies — ripe for the roasting." These clever barbs stick whether fair or not. And this time the tag is clearly not fair to most of the contenders.

Senator Harkin of Iowa is a knowledgeable populist. He is a bit strident on the campaign trail and sounds isolationist, but his traditional liberal themes are well phrased and argued.

Ex-Senator Tsongas is smart and thoughtful and has good ideas about how to run private enterprise and government. Unhappily for him, he lacks a presidential presence.

Senator Kerrey of Nebraska has presence and confidence. Unfortunately, he seems too laid back or lazy to prepare himself on substance, even to the point of poorly explaining his own health care proposal.

Governor Clinton of Arkansas knows more about domestic issues than any presidential candidate since Hubert Humphrey. He is disciplined and thoughtful, but still tends to lose his themes in lists of programs.

The NBC format gave these hopefuls a stage on which to "perform," not a platform to show how they would tackle the nation's ills. As a result, pundits rated them by their theatrical skills.

Other networks will stage six more of these 90-minute extravaganzas. With luck, Mr. Wilder and Mr. Brown will not reappear. The remaining four (or five, if Mario Cuomo enters) should be given a chance to demonstrate their wares fully and fairly.

Each debate should deal with three to five issues at most. A general question should be asked, and each candidate be permitted three or five minutes to respond. Each should have a minute or two for rebuttal.

The anchor's role should be minimal. The NBC format was less a vehicle for debate than a showcase for Tom Brokaw. And no anchor should be given the power to make candidates look bad or good. Let the contenders shine or hang on their own, and police themselves.

This kind of format might be boring. But most American television viewers are not going to watch, whatever the format — unless it includes a wrestling match with teenage girls. The millions who will tune in to a genuine debate might actually be turned on by what they learn.

It is hard to tell yet whether any of the Democratic contenders would be a better president than George Bush. But the public will never be able to make a decent judgment so long as they are presented in ways that make the anchors look like presidents and the candidates look like weenies, dwarfs and clowns.

The New York Times

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1891: New States to Win

PARIS — It has been asserted with utmost confidence that the next Democratic Presidential candidate will not be a Western man, but from New York, and that his name is Roosevelt P. Flower. One should not forget that a number of New States have been admitted to the Union since the last Presidential election. At that time the vote of the Southern States together with New York, New Jersey and Connecticut was sufficient to elect a President. The next Democratic candidate must carry in addition the State of Indiana, otherwise the probability of his election is extremely small.

1916: Germans Bitter

ZURICH — All the German journals have no longer any illusions concerning the fate which awaits the peace proposals of the Central Powers. They shower insults on the Allies and threaten them with the direst penalties. The Münchner Augsburger Zeit-

ung says: "We have no longer any need to wait for the declarations of M. Briand and Mr. Lloyd George in order to know how we stand." The Quadruple Entente refuses absolutely to enter into peace negotiations. The Münchner Neueste Nachrichten says: "Now the die is cast. Our enemies wish to go on with the war."

1941: Timor Seized

BATAVIA — [From our New York edition:] Netherlands and Australian troops tonight [Dec. 18] were in full occupation of Timor, moving into the Portuguese half of the mountainous island and foresting Japanese seizure of a potential assault base 450 miles from Darwin and at the tip of the Dutch East Indies. The occupation, virtually bloodless, was made over the "objection" of the Portuguese, who had only a tiny defense force on the island. Shortly before the war Portugal permitted the Japanese to establish a station on the Portuguese side of the island.

OPINION

U.S. Talk of Helping Is Mostly Just Talk

By William Pfaff

PARIS — The problem of controlling Soviet nuclear weapons is no doubt urgent, yet in a way it is unimportant. It will be unpleasant if some of the ex-Soviet Union's battlefield missiles get into the hands of a Third World government (or others), but sooner or later nuclear weapons are going to spread in Asia, and the logic of deterrence will still function.

The principal lesson of the Cold War, with respect to nuclear weapons, has been that these things are largely useless except as a deterrent to the nuclear threat of others.

Saddam Hussein wanted nuclear

missiles in order to make himself invulnerable — not to destroy Israel and be himself destroyed.

The logic of deterrence fails only with respect to terrorism; and nuclear terrorism is not so simple as it is frequently made out to be.

The serious problems before the Western governments, as their officials deal with the various authorities now claiming power in what was the Soviet Union, are those of Soviet political and economic disintegration, the popular disorders to follow, and the enormous challenge of reconstruction. Secretary of State James Baker's journey to Moscow will have little effect upon those issues — nor, regrettably, will the Washington conference to coordinate Soviet aid announced by Mr. Baker in his speech last Thursday at Princeton University.

The proposal for a January conference bears the mark of something done in order to seem to do something while actually doing very little. It is an attempt to assert American leadership in an area where the United States has until now neglected to lead, and also where, today, few want its leadership.

American aid to the former Soviet Union has until now consisted mainly of food and food credits. Mr. Baker said at Princeton that the United States has given more food to the ex-Soviet Union than any other nation. But this food either was stored in U.S. farm surplus or is to be purchased from American producers with the U.S.-supplied credits. This is called doing well out of doing good. There is nothing wrong with it, but it is not aid that bears much boasting about.

Up to now the European Community has furnished 80 percent of the international aid that has gone to the ex-Soviet Union (and 78 percent of the aid that has gone to Eastern Europe).

The United States and Japan and a few others account for the other 20 percent. This is a division of help that is likely to continue, given that the United States has so tightly bound itself up by tax refusals and public deficit as to have little to spend on anything, at home or abroad. The United States cannot expect to enjoy the leadership of the international community through talk rather than action.

However, the capacity of the Soviet successor states to make constructive use of aid is slight and fragile. In reform circles in Moscow — at least so long as the semblance of a central government still existed — one could hear the argument that no help should be sent other

than humanitarian aid; other assistance might only delay fundamental reform. This argument concerned aid to the state itself.

A reform leader close to Mikhail Gorbachev said recently that the oil crisis of 1973, which gave the Soviet Union a windfall boost in hard currency earnings from its oil exports, "delayed reform by a decade." He feared that generous Western help now might do the same.

Nonetheless, humanitarian aid is needed this winter. So is technical and training help to leaders in all the new republics, on how to make the non-command economy work. This training is vital to prevent an economic collapse so complete as to produce political chaos. More than three generations have grown up in the Soviet Union knowing only the command system and central control and planning. A psychology of dependence and subservience to authority exists, where effort is dissociated from reward.

There is an egalitarianism deeply hostile to the shocking discrepancies of wealth already emerging in those corners of ex-Soviet society where the market is taking hold.

The present outlook, moreover, is for economic conditions to get much worse in the new republics, with inflation and vast unemployment — unknown for seven decades in a state that guaranteed

secure, respectable poverty for all. If this floor of guaranteed employment and minimal food supply collapses, we must fear bloody anarchy in Russia and the other ex-Soviet republics, in place of a revolution with a positive outcome. People must be fed. Western food aid must be accompanied by an emergency infrastructure of distribution to get food to the people.

Mr. Baker's January conference on aid can do no harm and could possibly do some good. But the conference is transparently meant to have a domestic political payoff, as an American presidential election year begins. It risks gravely disappointing those in the new Commonwealth of Independent States who seriously expect help from the United States, while annoying the Western governments that already give the bulk of the aid that the ex-Soviet Union now receives.

Washington and the American press have for months been preoccupied by an inside-Washington wrangle over whether political correctness lies in aiding Mikhail Gorbachev or Boris Yeltsin, while the United States has done little to help either. This has not been a useful debate at a time when the injuries the United States has inflicted upon its own economy have effectively deprived it of the ability to act, therefore of its capacity to lead.

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Black and White and Made in America

By George F. Will

SPRINGFIELD, Massachusetts — Displayed here like the sacred relic it is — like those supposed fragments of the True Cross that filled an implausible number of medieval reliquaries — is a small piece of varnished wood. It is from the floor of the old gym where 100 years ago this week basketball was born.

Winter in western Massachusetts was veering to Dr. James Naismith, 30, whose responsibility was physical education for young men at the International YMCA Training School. So he hung two peach baskets from the lower

game that can be practiced alone. Its sound is not just the screech of sneakers on hardwood but, before that, the thump-thump-thump-swish, thump-thump-thump-swish of a solitary player practicing on an asphalt driveway on a winter night by the light streaming from a kitchen window.

Basketball has two archetypes: the small-town Midwestern white kid with a crew cut and a jump shot, and the black kid in the city playing the game of intertemporal equipment and confined spaces. Basketball in its early urban incarnations was considered a Jewish game. Then some other of society's outsiders got inside, and the game was transformed.

Many of the milestones along the march of blacks toward inclusion in American society involved athletics. One milestone was reached on March 19, 1966, in College Park, Maryland. There, in the NCAA basketball championship game, Texas Western College (now the University of Texas at El Paso) played the mighty University of Kentucky coached by Adolph Rupp, a great coach and a bad man.

In 1966 there was not a single black playing varsity basketball in the Atlantic Coast Conference, the Southwest Conference or the Southeast Conference where Kentucky plays. When pressured by Kentucky's president to recruit minority players, Mr. Rupp exploded to an assistant, "That sonofabitch is ordering me to get some niggers in here. What am I going to do?"

He was going to get beaten, 72-65, by Texas Western College. TWC started five blacks — the first time that had happened in an NCAA

championship game — and played just two substitutes, both black. Afterward Mr. Rupp reportedly said, "TWC, what's that stand for — Two White Coaches?"

Curry Kirkpatrick of Sports Illustrated reports that a few months before Mr. Rupp learned more than he wanted to know about Texas Western College, he said to his players, "When you get home tonight, I want you to look long and hard at these [national] rankings. One. Two. Three. Kentucky, Duke, Vanderbilt. All from the South. And all white. You'll never see it happen again." He got at least that right.

Unlike baseball and football, basketball is a game of flow, with much room for improvisation, so comparisons with another American invention, jazz, are irresistible. It is the most purely American game in the sense that it has no evolutionary connections, as baseball and football do, with other nations' games. It is, therefore, suitable that basketball has become such a showcase for black talent. And it is a distinctive form of expression — a kind of language — for many young black men.

This is as it should be because blacks are, in a sense, the most purely American Americans. As W. E. B. Du Bois wrote:

"Once for all, let us realize that we are Americans, that we were brought here with the earliest settlers and that the very sort of civilization from which we came made the complete absorption of Western modes and customs imperative if we were to survive at all. In brief, there is nothing so indigenous, so completely 'made in America' as we."

Actually, there are a few — very few — other things, such as basketball.

Washington Post Writers Group.



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

For a Pax Europea

There have been many "paxes" throughout history — Roman, Britannica, Sovietica, Americana. Many of them were associated with repression and injustice, but none was all bad. They provided periods of reasonable peace and stability.

Now is the time for a Pax Europea. What has happened in Yugoslavia and Dubrovnik is totally unacceptable in a civilized world, and seriously and immediately threatens all the people of Europe. The European Community has an obligation to do something about it, in its own interests and in the interests of world peace and security.

The necessities of the "internal" affairs of the former federation of Yugoslavia should not interfere with effective European action, when whole countries have clearly and quite formally opted out of the former federation. The European Community should firmly insist that important international issues, such as international boundaries, be settled by negotiation, or by political or judicial action, and not by brute force.

JOHN A. McVICKAR,
Stowe, Vermont.

The Serbian-dominated Yugoslav People's Army carried out an aerial bombardment of the historic center of Zadar on the night of Nov. 18, during which several important monuments were seriously damaged, including the cathedral of St. Anastasia, the church of St. Chrsogon (both from the 12th century) and other important historical buildings listed as part of the world's cultural heritage.

This is the last chance for Europe and the democratic community to try to stop this carnage in Croatia. Europe has the chance to save its dignity. Croatia is part of its patrimony and history, its very body.

IVO LUVJANIC,
Mayor,
Zadar, Croatia, Yugoslavia.

Iraqi Nightmare

The United States and some of its allies have advanced the argument that without a strongman in charge, Iraq will disintegrate, that Kurds in the North and Shiite Muslims in the South will try to form separate independent states, creating great instability in the region. No. Neither the Kurds nor the Shiites have the slightest desire to form separate states. They are loyal Iraqis who, like the rest of the population, wish only to live with their dignity and their human rights intact. They want a unified, free, democratic Iraq, with a constitution protecting the rights of ethnic and minority groups.

There is agreement among most of the important opposition groups about the urgent need to remove

Saddam Hussein and his gang. The transition to democracy will not be easy or smooth, but people of courage and goodwill could make it work, and bring Iraq out of its present nightmare.

[Name withheld by request],
Málaga, Spain.

Resistance in Peru

Regarding the report "Peru Shining Path Guerrillas Drive The Catholic Church Underground" (Dec. 12):

The Catholic Church has survived a number of threats during its long history. So will it survive terrorism in my country, where more than 90 percent of the population belong to that church. The shepherds will not abandon their flock.

The article certainly helps in presenting the true face of terror in Peru. Today it is the turn of the church. After all, it is not the church's teaching that human behavior should abide by such basic values as respect for life? The negation of this is precisely what the Shining Path seeks to represent. To call this sort of terrorism "guerrilla" is certainly inappropriate.

The terrorists will go on killing innocent people and trying to hinder Peru's economic recovery. It would be good to hear voices of support for a people that is paying such a price for maintaining democratic institutions. That people will prevail.

HUGO PALMA,
Ambassador of Peru,
Paris.

Nobel for Cousteau

Gloria P. Butler (Letters, Dec. 6) does well to single out Jacques Cousteau for praise in relation to the great achievement of a 50-year moratorium on mining in Antarctica. But this is just a tiny fraction of what he has helped to achieve. He should be nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize, since peace with nature is man's most important objective.

GUNTHER E. CONRAD,
Kota Kinabalu, Malaysia.

On With the Housework

Regarding "Housework in the 90s: Kids Do Less, Dads More but Moms, Still Most" (Nov. 25):

Good luck to the children who — like those of the Maryland woman quoted in this report — are being given the impression that "learning how to cook and clean is not a necessity of life." Raising children to become self-sufficient, independent and responsible is as important as providing a sound academic education for them. To teach that grades (success) are more important than household chores (responsibility) is very negligent.

MONICA G. JARDINE,
Taipei.

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12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE Ratio

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| 81 | 81 | 81 | 81 | 81 | 81 | 81 |
| 82 | 82 | 82 | 82 | 82 | 82 | 82 |
| 83 | 83 | 83 | 83 | 83 | 83 | 83 |
| 84 | 84 | 84 | 84 | 84 | 84 | 84 |
| 85 | 85 | 85 | 85 | 85 | 85 | 85 |
| 86 | 86 | 86 | 86 | 86 | 86 | 86 |
| 87 | 87 | 87 | 87 | 87 | 87 | 87 |
| 88 | 88 | 88 | 88 | 88 | 88 | 88 |
| 89 | 89 | 89 | 89 | 89 | 89 | 89 |
| 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 |
| 91 | 91 | 91 | 91 | 91 | 91 | 91 |
| 92 | 92 | 92 | 92 | 92 | 92 | 92 |
| 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 |
| 94 | 94 | 94 | 94 | 94 | 94 | 94 |
| 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 |
| 96 | 96 | 96 | 96 | 96 | 96 | 96 |
| 97 | 97 | 97 | 97 | 97 | 97 | 97 |
| 98 | 98 | 98 | 98 | 98 | 98 | 98 |
| 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 |
| 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

AMEX

Wednesday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE Ratio

| 12 Month | High | Low | Stock | Div | Yld | PE Ratio |
|----------|------|-----|-------|-----|-----|----------|
| 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 |
| 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 |
| 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 |
| 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 |
| 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 |
| 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 |
| 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 |
| 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 |
| 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 |
| 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 |
| 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| 28 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 28 |
| 29 | 29 | 29 | 29 | 29 | 29 | 29 |
| 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 |
| 31 | 31 | 31 | 31 | 31 | 31 | 31 |
| 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 |
| 33 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 33 |
| 34 | 34 | 34 | 34 | 34 | 34 | 34 |
| 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 |
| 36 | 36 | 36 | 36 | 36 | 36 | 36 |
| 37 | 37 | 37 | 37 | 37 | 37 | 37 |
| 38 | 38 | 38 | 38 | 38 | 38 | 38 |
| 39 | 39 | 39 | 39 | 39 | 39 | 39 |
| 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 |
| 41 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 41 |
| 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 |
| 43 | 43 | 43 | 43 | 43 | 43 | 43 |
| 44 | 44 | 44 | 44 | 44 | 44 | 44 |
| 45 | 45 | 45 | 45 | 45 | 45 | 45 |
| 46 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 46 |
| 47 | 47 | 47 | 47 | 47 | 47 | 47 |
| 48 | 48 | 48 | 48 | 48 | 48 | 48 |
| 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 |
| 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| 51 | 51 | 51 | 51 | 51 | 51 | 51 |
| 52 | 52 | 52 | 52 | 52 | 52 | 52 |
| 53 | 53 | 53 | 53 | 53 | 53 | 53 |
| 54 | 54 | 54 | 54 | 54 | 54 | 54 |
| 55 | 55 | 55 | 55 | 55 | 55 | 55 |
| 56 | 56 | 56 | 56 | 56 | 56 | 56 |
| 57 | 57 | 57 | 57 | 57 | 57 | 57 |
| 58 | 58 | 58 | 58 | 58 | 58 | 58 |
| 59 | 59 | 59 | 59 | 59 | 59 | 59 |
| 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 |
| 61 | 61 | 61 | 61 | 61 | 61 | 61 |
| 62 | 62 | 62 | 62 | 62 | 62 | 62 |
| 63 | 63 | 63 | 63 | 63 | 63 | 63 |
| 64 | 64 | 64 | 64 | 64 | 64 | 64 |
| 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 |
| 66 | 66 | 66 | 66 | 66 | 66 | 66 |
| 67 | 67 | 67 | 67 | 67 | 67 | 67 |
| 68 | 68 | 68 | 68 | 68 | 68 | 68 |
| 69 | 69 | 69 | 69 | 69 | 69 | 69 |
| 70 | 70 | 70 | 70 | 70 | 70 | 70 |
| 71 | 71 | 71 | 71 | 71 | 71 | 71 |
| 72 | 72 | 72 | 72 | 72 | 72 | 72 |
| 73 | 73 | 73 | 73 | 73 | 73 | 73 |
| 74 | 74 | 74 | 74 | 74 | 74 | 74 |
| 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 |
| 76 | 76 | 76 | 76 | 76 | 76 | 76 |
| 77 | 77 | 77 | 77 | 77 | 77 | 77 |
| 78 | 78 | 78 | 78 | 78 | 78 | 78 |
| 79 | 79 | 79 | 79 | 79 | 79 | 79 |
| 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 |
| 81 | 81 | 81 | 81 | 81 | 81 | 81 |
| 82 | 82 | 82 | 82 | 82 | 82 | 82 |
| 83 | 83 | 83 | 83 | 83 | 83 | 83 |
| 84 | 84 | 84 | 84 | 84 | 84 | 84 |
| 85 | 85 | 85 | 85 | 85 | 85 | 85 |
| 86 | 86 | 86 | 86 | 86 | 86 | 86 |
| 87 | 87 | 87 | 87 | 87 | 87 | 87 |
| 88 | 88 | 88 | 88 | 88 | 88 | 88 |
| 89 | 89 | 89 | 89 | 89 | 89 | 89 |
| 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 |
| 91 | 91 | 91 | 91 | 91 | 91 | 91 |
| 92 | 92 | 92 | 92 | 92 | 92 | 92 |
| 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 |
| 94 | 94 | 94 | 94 | 94 | 94 | 94 |
| 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 |
| 96 | 96 | 96 | 96 | 96 | 96 | 96 |
| 97 | 97 | 97 | 97 | 97 | 97 | 97 |
| 98 | 98 | 98 | 98 | 98 | 98 | 98 |
| 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 |
| 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

| | | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| 102 | 102 | 102 | 102 | 102 | 102 | 102 |
| 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 |
| 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 |
| 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 |
| 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 |
| 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 |
| 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 |
| 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 |
| 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 |
| 111 | 111 | 111 | 111 | 111 | 111 | 111 |
| 112 | 112 | 112 | 112 | 112 | 112 | 112 |
| 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 |
| 114 | 114 | 114 | 114 | 114 | 114 | 114 |
| 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 |
| 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 |
| 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 |
| 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 |
| 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 |
| 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 |
| 121 | 121 | 121 | 121 | 121 | 121 | 121 |
| 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 |
| 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 |
| 124 | 124 | 124 | 124 | 124 | 124 | 124 |
| 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 |
| 126 | 126 | 126 | 126 | 126 | 126 | 126 |
| 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 |
| 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 |
| 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 |
| 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 |
| 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 |
| 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 |
| 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 |
| 134 | 134 | 134 | 134 | 134 | 134 | 134 |

هكذا من الأسفل

NYSE

Wednesday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

| Div | Yr | Mo | Day | Hour | Lat | Long | Alt | Wind | Temp | Humid | Press | Vis | Cloud | Remarks |
|-----|------|----|-----|------|-----|------|-----|------|------|-------|-------|-----|-------|---------|
| 1 | 1917 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 2 | 1917 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 3 | 1917 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 4 | 1917 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 5 | 1917 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 6 | 1917 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 7 | 1917 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 8 | 1917 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 9 | 1917 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 10 | 1917 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 11 | 1917 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 12 | 1917 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 13 | 1917 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 14 | 1917 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 15 | 1917 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 16 | 1917 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 17 | 1917 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 18 | 1917 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 19 | 1917 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 20 | 1917 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 21 | 1917 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 22 | 1917 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 23 | 1917 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 24 | 1917 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 25 | 1917 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 26 | 1917 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 27 | 1917 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 28 | 1917 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 29 | 1917 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 30 | 1917 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 31 | 1917 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 32 | 1917 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 33 | 1917 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 34 | 1917 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 35 | 1917 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 36 | 1917 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 37 | 1917 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 38 | 1917 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 39 | 1917 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 40 | 1917 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 41 | 1917 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 42 | 1917 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 43 | 1917 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 44 | 1917 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 45 | 1917 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 46 | 1917 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 47 | 1917 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 48 | 1917 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 49 | 1917 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 50 | 1917 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 51 | 1917 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 52 | 1917 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 53 | 1917 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 54 | 1917 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 55 | 1917 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 56 | 1917 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 57 | 1917 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 58 | 1917 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 59 | 1917 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 60 | 1917 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 61 | 1917 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 62 | 1917 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 63 | 1917 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 64 | 1917 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 65 | 1917 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 66 | 1917 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 67 | 1917 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 68 | 1917 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 69 | 1917 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 70 | 1917 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 71 | 1917 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 72 | 1917 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 73 | 1917 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 74 | 1917 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 75 | 1917 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 76 | 1917 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 77 | 1917 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 78 | 1917 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 79 | 1917 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 80 | 1917 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 81 | 1917 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 82 | 1917 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 83 | 1917 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 84 | 1917 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 85 | 1917 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 86 | 1917 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 87 | 1917 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 88 | 1917 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 89 | 1917 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 90 | 1917 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 91 | 1917 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 92 | 1917 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 93 | 1917 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 94 | 1917 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 95 | 1917 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 96 | 1917 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 97 | 1917 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 98 | 1917 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 99 | 1917 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 100 | 1917 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |

[illegible][illegible]

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|---------|---------|---------|---------|-------|-----|---------|---------|-------|-----|
| 17 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/4 | 110 1/4 | 110 1/4 | + 1/4 | 100 | 110 1/4 | 110 1/4 | + 1/4 | 100 |
| 16 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/4 | 110 1/4 | 110 1/4 | + 1/4 | 100 | 110 1/4 | 110 1/4 | + 1/4 | 100 |
| 15 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/4 | 110 1/4 | 110 1/4 | + 1/4 | 100 | 110 1/4 | 110 1/4 | + 1/4 | 100 |
| 14 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/4 | 110 1/4 | 110 1/4 | + 1/4 | 100 | 110 1/4 | 110 1/4 | + 1/4 | 100 |
| 13 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/4 | 110 1/4 | 110 1/4 | + 1/4 | 100 | 110 1/4 | 110 1/4 | + 1/4 | 100 |
| 12 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/4 | 110 1/4 | 110 1/4 | + 1/4 | 100 | 110 1/4 | 110 1/4 | + 1/4 | 100 |
| 11 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/4 | 110 1/4 | 110 1/4 | + 1/4 | 100 | 110 1/4 | 110 1/4 | + 1/4 | 100 |
| 10 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/4 | 110 1/4 | 110 1/4 | + 1/4 | 100 | 110 1/4 | 110 1/4 | + 1/4 | 100 |
| 9 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/4 | 110 1/4 | 110 1/4 | + 1/4 | 100 | 110 1/4 | 110 1/4 | + 1/4 | 100 |
| 8 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/4 | 110 1/4 | 110 1/4 | + 1/4 | 100 | 110 1/4 | 110 1/4 | + 1/4 | 100 |
| 7 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/4 | 110 1/4 | 110 1/4 | + 1/4 | 100 | 110 1/4 | 110 1/4 | + 1/4 | 100 |
| 6 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/4 | 110 1/4 | 110 1/4 | + 1/4 | 100 | 110 1/4 | 110 1/4 | + 1/4 | 100 |
| 5 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/4 | 110 1/4 | 110 1/4 | + 1/4 | 100 | 110 1/4 | 110 1/4 | + 1/4 | 100 |
| 4 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/4 | 110 1/4 | 110 1/4 | + 1/4 | 100 | 110 1/4 | 110 1/4 | + 1/4 | 100 |
| 3 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/4 | 110 1/4 | 110 1/4 | + 1/4 | 100 | 110 1/4 | 110 1/4 | + 1/4 | 100 |
| 2 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/4 | 110 1/4 | 110 1/4 | + 1/4 | 100 | 110 1/4 | 110 1/4 | + 1/4 | 100 |
| 1 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/4 | 110 1/4 | 110 1/4 | + 1/4 | 100 | 110 1/4 | 110 1/4 | + 1/4 | 100 |

| | | | | | | |
|-----|----|-----|----|----|------|----|
| 姓名 | 性别 | 年龄 | 籍贯 | 职业 | 住址 | 备注 |
| 王德胜 | 男 | 45 | 山东 | 农民 | 山东烟台 | |
| 李德胜 | 男 | 35 | 河北 | 工人 | 河北保定 | |
| 张德胜 | 男 | 25 | 河南 | 学生 | 河南郑州 | |
| 赵德胜 | 男 | 15 | 江苏 | 儿童 | 江苏南京 | |
| 刘德胜 | 男 | 55 | 浙江 | 商人 | 浙江杭州 | |
| 陈德胜 | 男 | 65 | 安徽 | 老人 | 安徽合肥 | |
| 周德胜 | 男 | 75 | 江西 | 老人 | 江西九江 | |
| 吴德胜 | 男 | 85 | 福建 | 老人 | 福建福州 | |
| 孙德胜 | 男 | 95 | 广东 | 老人 | 广东广州 | |
| 郑德胜 | 男 | 105 | 广西 | 老人 | 广西桂林 | |
| 冯德胜 | 男 | 115 | 四川 | 老人 | 四川成都 | |
| 马德胜 | 男 | 125 | 云南 | 老人 | 云南昆明 | |
| 朱德胜 | 男 | 135 | 贵州 | 老人 | 贵州贵阳 | |
| 李德胜 | 男 | 145 | 海南 | 老人 | 海南海口 | |
| 王德胜 | 男 | 155 | 台湾 | 老人 | 台湾台北 | |
| 张德胜 | 男 | 165 | 香港 | 老人 | 香港香港 | |
| 赵德胜 | 男 | 175 | 澳门 | 老人 | 澳门澳门 | |
| 刘德胜 | 男 | 185 | 海外 | 老人 | 海外海外 | |
| 陈德胜 | 男 | 195 | 海外 | 老人 | 海外海外 | |
| 周德胜 | 男 | 205 | 海外 | 老人 | 海外海外 | |
| 吴德胜 | 男 | 215 | 海外 | 老人 | 海外海外 | |
| 孙德胜 | 男 | 225 | 海外 | 老人 | 海外海外 | |
| 郑德胜 | 男 | 235 | 海外 | 老人 | 海外海外 | |
| 冯德胜 | 男 | 245 | 海外 | 老人 | 海外海外 | |
| 马德胜 | 男 | 255 | 海外 | 老人 | 海外海外 | |
| 朱德胜 | 男 | 265 | 海外 | 老人 | 海外海外 | |
| 李德胜 | 男 | 275 | 海外 | 老人 | 海外海外 | |
| 王德胜 | 男 | 285 | 海外 | 老人 | 海外海外 | |
| 张德胜 | 男 | 295 | 海外 | 老人 | 海外海外 | |
| 赵德胜 | 男 | 305 | 海外 | 老人 | 海外海外 | |
| 刘德胜 | 男 | 315 | 海外 | 老人 | 海外海外 | |
| 陈德胜 | 男 | 325 | 海外 | 老人 | 海外海外 | |
| 周德胜 | 男 | 335 | 海外 | 老人 | 海外海外 | |
| 吴德胜 | 男 | 345 | 海外 | 老人 | 海外海外 | |
| 孙德胜 | 男 | 355 | 海外 | 老人 | 海外海外 | |
| 郑德胜 | 男 | 365 | 海外 | 老人 | 海外海外 | |
| 冯德胜 | 男 | 375 | 海外 | 老人 | 海外海外 | |
| 马德胜 | 男 | 385 | 海外 | 老人 | 海外海外 | |
| 朱德胜 | 男 | 395 | 海外 | 老人 | 海外海外 | |
| 李德胜 | 男 | 405 | 海外 | 老人 | 海外海外 | |
| 王德胜 | 男 | 415 | 海外 | 老人 | 海外海外 | |
| 张德胜 | 男 | 425 | 海外 | 老人 | 海外海外 | |
| 赵德胜 | 男 | 435 | 海外 | 老人 | 海外海外 | |
| 刘德胜 | 男 | 445 | 海外 | 老人 | 海外海外 | |
| 陈德胜 | 男 | 455 | 海外 | 老人 | 海外海外 | |
| 周德胜 | 男 | 465 | 海外 | 老人 | 海外海外 | |
| 吴德胜 | 男 | 475 | 海外 | 老人 | 海外海外 | |
| 孙德胜 | 男 | 485 | 海外 | 老人 | 海外海外 | |
| 郑德胜 | 男 | 495 | 海外 | 老人 | 海外海外 | |
| 冯德胜 | 男 | 505 | 海外 | 老人 | 海外海外 | |
| 马德胜 | 男 | 515 | 海外 | 老人 | 海外海外 | |
| 朱德胜 | 男 | 525 | 海外 | 老人 | 海外海外 | |
| 李德胜 | 男 | 535 | 海外 | 老人 | 海外海外 | |
| 王德胜 | 男 | 545 | 海外 | 老人 | 海外海外 | |
| 张德胜 | 男 | 555 | 海外 | 老人 | 海外海外 | |
| 赵德胜 | 男 | 565 | 海外 | 老人 | 海外海外 | |
| 刘德胜 | 男 | 575 | 海外 | 老人 | 海外海外 | |
| 陈德胜 | 男 | 585 | 海外 | 老人 | 海外海外 | |
| 周德胜 | 男 | 595 | 海外 | 老人 | 海外海外 | |
| 吴德胜 | 男 | 605 | 海外 | 老人 | 海外海外 | |
| 孙德胜 | 男 | 615 | 海外 | 老人 | 海外海外 | |
| 郑德胜 | 男 | 625 | 海外 | 老人 | 海外海外 | |
| 冯德胜 | 男 | 635 | 海外 | 老人 | 海外海外 | |
| 马德胜 | 男 | 645 | 海外 | 老人 | 海外海外 | |
| 朱德胜 | 男 | 655 | 海外 | 老人 | 海外海外 | |
| 李德胜 | 男 | 665 | 海外 | 老人 | 海外海外 | |
| 王德胜 | 男 | 675 | 海外 | 老人 | 海外海外 | |
| 张德胜 | 男 | 685 | 海外 | 老人 | 海外海外 | |
| 赵德胜 | 男 | 695 | 海外 | 老人 | 海外海外 | |
| 刘德胜 | 男 | 705 | 海外 | 老人 | 海外海外 | |
| 陈德胜 | 男 | 715 | 海外 | 老人 | 海外海外 | |
| 周德胜 | 男 | 725 | 海外 | 老人 | 海外海外 | |
| 吴德胜 | 男 | 735 | 海外 | 老人 | 海外海外 | |
| 孙德胜 | 男 | 745 | 海外 | 老人 | 海外海外 | |
| 郑德胜 | 男 | 755 | 海外 | 老人 | 海外海外 | |
| 冯德胜 | 男 | 765 | 海外 | 老人 | 海外海外 | |
| 马德胜 | 男 | 775 | 海外 | 老人 | 海外海外 | |
| 朱德胜 | 男 | 785 | 海外 | 老人 | 海外海外 | |
| 李德胜 | 男 | 795 | 海外 | 老人 | 海外海外 | |
| 王德胜 | 男 | 805 | 海外 | 老人 | 海外海外 | |

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Enjoy exciting images with powerful video projection

Sharp's LCD Projector, with its fantastic 20" to 100" video projection, produces an astonishingly clear picture that can give dynamic impact to any business presentation and provide exciting theatre-like enjoyment right in your own home. It's a new age in video entertainment, it's in a word—Dynamic.



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Every moment, every subject Captured
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Life is full of precious moments that a camcorder can help you preserve forever. The Colour LCD Viewfinder on Sharp's new Camcorder ensures that every scene will be captured just as you see it. It's convenient, it's reliable, it's in a word—Brilliant.



you don't b

A Crisis in French Television

La Cinq, Shackled by Controls and Quotas, Slashes Staff

PARIS — Mass layoffs at the unprofitable La Cinq channel signal a crisis in French commercial television, shackled by constraints on advertising and quotas on local productions, industry analysts said Wednesday.

La Cinq's decision this week to dismiss 576 of its 820 employees put in doubt the survival of France's second private channel.

"This is a disaster for commercial TV in France," said Jim Hodgkins, a consultant at the state-funded TV 5 satellite channel. "It means there will be just TF1 as a general advertising channel," he said, referring to France's mass-audience channel.

La Cinq, owned by the Hachette publishing group and the press magnates Robert Hersant of France and Silvio Berlusconi of Italy, said Tuesday that the cuts were needed because the channel has had losses of 1.12 billion francs (\$208 million) this year.

France's independent broadcasting authority, CSA, which allocates television franchises and regulates their operation, has summoned the chief executives of Hachette and La Cinq for a meeting on Friday.

Bochko Givadinovich, vice president of the mass

audience TF1, said La Cinq's problems stemmed in part from government controls on advertising and local production quotas.

The controls are meant to share advertising among print and broadcast media and cinemas, and protect home industries. Foreign airlines, jewelry and margarine were taken off the list of banned advertising in 1987. Books, films and plays may still not be advertised on television.

The controls have resulted in French television's winning a lower share of advertising budgets than in many European countries, analysts said. French television receives 26 percent of national spending on advertising, compared with 36 percent for Britain and 48 percent in Italy, according to industry figures.

The government also requires that at least 50 percent of all programs should be French-made, with a further 10 percent produced in European Community countries.

La Cinq has had difficulty filling its quota. Media analysts said La Cinq had made a strategic error from its launch in 1986 by seeking to compete against the popular TF1 and the public-service networks, Antenne 2 and FR3, in general programming.

Lasmo Wins Ultramar by Narrow Margin

LONDON — Lasmo PLC scraped to victory by a narrow margin on Wednesday in its hostile £1.2 billion (\$2.16 billion) bid for Ultramar PLC.

Lasmo said it won acceptance of its cash and stock offer from holders of 54.6 percent of Ultramar stock.

"We see the group having an extremely exciting future now by being able to put together two balanced exploration and production businesses," said Lasmo's finance director, Michael Pavia.

Before the announcement, Ultramar shares closed a penny lower at 265 pence, 20 pence below the value of Lasmo's bid. Lasmo fell 11 to 245.

The combined group will be Britain's largest oil and gas independent with output of more than 209,000 barrels of oil equivalent a day.

EC Seeks Freeze on Aid To German Carmakers

BRUSSELS — The EC Commission asked Germany on Wednesday to freeze about 1.8 billion Deutsche marks (\$1.14 billion) in aid for Volkswagen AG, Opel and Mercedes-Benz pending inquiries into the impact on other European Community carmakers.

The Commission said that it had begun an inquiry in the sector but that this did not mean it intended to ban the aid, which will go toward a planned 7 billion DM investment by the car companies in Eastern Germany.

"We are broadly in favor of such an investment," a Commission spokesman said. "But it's a sensitive sector, and we must also make sure other investors in East Germany are not put at a disadvantage."

Bonn has 10 days to say whether it intends to go ahead with the aid and to tell the commission orders any of the money to be recovered, he said.

The Commission reviews state

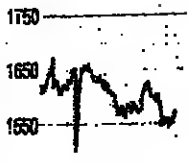
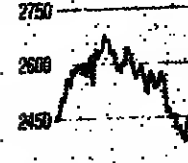
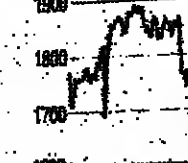
aid to companies in all 12 EC member states and can block payouts that it believes will give one company an unfair competitive edge.

VW Sales Forecast

Volkswagen, Europe's highest carmaker, said Wednesday that it expected 1991 sales to rise 10 percent to 75 billion DM, although profit would remain level, wire services reported from Wolfsburg, Germany.

Carl Hahn, VW's management board chairman, said in an interim report that consolidated net profit would be "at the same level" as in 1990, which was 1.086 billion DM. He said this was because of the costs of launching updated versions of the Golf, Audi 80 and Toledo, under an investment program that soared from 5.4 billion to 10 billion DM.

Separately, Edzard Reuter, the chairman of Daimler-Benz AG, predicted that group net income would be higher this year. Last year's group net was 1.80 billion DM. (Reuters, Bloomberg, AFP)

| Investor's Europe | | | | |
|---|--------------------|---|---|-------------|
| Frankfurt DAX | | London FTSE 100 Index | Paris CAC 40 | |
|  | |  |  | |
| 1750 1650 1550 1450 | | 2750 2600 2450 2300 | 1900 1800 1700 1600 | |
| J A S O N D | | J A S O N D | J A S O N D | |
| 1991 | | 1991 | 1991 | |
| Exchange | Index | Wednesday Close | Prev. Close | % Change |
| Amsterdam | CBS Trend | 87.80 | 88.10 | -0.34 |
| Brussels | Stock Index | 1,583.20 | N.A. | |
| Frankfurt | DAX | 1,573.75 | 1,560.93 | +0.82 |
| Frankfurt | FAZ | 638.78 | 633.34 | +0.86 |
| Helsinki | HEX | 771.70 | 769.30 | +0.31 |
| London | Financial Times 30 | 1,894.88 | 1,845.30 | -0.61 |
| London | FTSE 100 | 2,412.69 | 2,432.90 | -0.79 |
| Madrid | General Index | 234.95 | 238.57 | -0.73 |
| Milan | MIB | 972.00 | 973.00 | -0.41 |
| Paris | CAC 40 | 1,706.72 | 1,711.73 | -0.32 |
| Stockholm | Aktiesvården | 857.39 | 841.23 | +0.46 |
| Vienna | Stock Index | 427.27 | 428.70 | +0.13 |
| Zurich | SBS | 682.30 | 583.80 | +0.15 |

Sources: Reuters, AFP

International Herald Tribune

PENSION: Focus in U.K. Turns to Fund Safeguards

(Continued from first finance page)

the custodian, and he ran the companies," Mr. Woods said. "Clearly the checks and balances were disturbed."

Yet while most large public companies draw half their pension trustees from management and half from the work force, there is no

legal requirement for even that kind of balance. Nor is there anything to prevent uncooperative worker or management trustees from being dismissed by the boss.

When companies in Britain enter liquidation they are required to make an independent trustee of the pension fund. Many pension experts feel that the time has come to bring outsiders into the pension plans of healthy companies as well and to require their signature on all important fund transfers.

After the Maxwell scandal, nervous trustees from Penzance to Pitlochry have scurried to tighten up their procedures.

"Every trustee in the land has heard about Maxwell, and unless they are incredibly stupid they have done something," said David Hager, a pension consultant with Bacon & Woodrow.

His firm and others have been besieged with calls from trustees asking for help in tightening controls.

There has also been an effort to throw some of the criticism off the trustees and their advisers and on to others.

Noting that some Maxwell pension fund assets had been pledged to banks as loan collateral, one consultant said, "If you are lending to a company and getting collateral that was not in the assets of that company, you as a bank ought to be asking some hard questions."

Allianz Sues

Allianz AG Holding said it filed a libel suit with Berlin prosecutors in relation to media reports linking it to a bribery and fraud probe against the former East German state insurance company, Reuters reported from Munich.

Davidoff, Cuba Settle Cigar Suit

Agence France-Press

HAVANA — Cuba and the Swiss firm Davidoff ended a two-year dispute amicably when Cuba agreed not to produce any more Davidoff cigars and the company agreed not to use Cuban tobacco, officials said Wednesday.

The disagreement was settled on Tuesday, according to a statement.

Davidoff had filed suits in several European countries seeking to get the Cuban tobacco firm Cubatobacco to stop producing cigars under its Davidoff mark.

THOMSON: An Atomic Support

(Continued from first finance page)

turn the ministries of finance, industry and the Treasury into a dirigiste giant like Japan's Ministry of International Trade and Industry.

The restructuring essentially carves Thomson's consumer electronics and semiconductor operations out of Thomson SA. The move leaves Thomson CSF, the group's profitable defense arm, as a separate, state-owned entity.

The consumer-electronics business lost \$498 million last year on sales of \$6.1 billion. SGS-Thomson, the semiconductor joint venture that Thomson has with IRI-

Finmeccanica of Italy, lost \$97 million on sales of \$900 million.

The Atomic Energy Commission had a profit of \$314 million last year on sales of \$5.55 billion.

French officials have long complained that SGS-Thomson was too small to compete with Japan's semiconductor companies.

Early this week, Industry Minister Dominique Strauss-Kahn had suggested there would be an even more sweeping restructuring of the nation's electronics industry, which would have merged two other prominent companies into the new high-technology giant: Compagnie des Machines Bull, France's money-losing computer company, and France Télécom, the nation's highly profitable telephone company.

Some industry officials said Bull and Télécom were not included in Wednesday's announcement because negotiations involving the two were not finished. In addition, some analysts suggested that the more ambitious plan was not proposed because France's powerful finance minister, Pierre Bérégovoy, who generally opposes heavy government involvement in industry, has clashed with Mrs. Cresson over the restructuring.

Industry officials said Jean Syrota, the engineer who heads Cogema, the atomic commission's nuclear fuel subsidiary, would head the new conglomerate.

Very briefly:

• FSO, Poland's biggest carmaker, said it will sign an agreement with General Motors Corp. on Friday setting up a joint auto venture; a Polish newspaper said GM would hold 70 percent of the venture, which will assemble its Opel model at FSO's Warsaw plant from mid-1993.

• European Bank for Reconstruction and Development has agreed to lend 142 million Ecu (\$184 million) to Rom Telecom, Romania's state-owned national telephone company, and 185 million Deutsche marks (\$118 million) to state-owned Hungarian Telecommunications Co.

• Portugal's central bank said it was making it easier for customers to open local bank accounts in foreign currencies as part of a sweeping liberalization of the financial system.

• Companhia Portuguesa Rádio Marconi SA, Portugal's leading telecommunications firm, said net profit would fall 15.8 percent this year to 7.6 billion escudos (\$55 million) because of changes in tax laws and tariffs.

• Poland's parliament rejected the appointment of Hanna Gronkiewicz-Waltz, President Lech Walesa's nominee, as president of the National Bank of Poland; she was the second nominee rejected since the former bank president was dismissed in August amid a banking scandal.

• Turkey has picked a U.S.-educated banker with a reputation for integrity and toughness, Ustun Sanver, to head the agency charged with privatizing the country's massive state sector. Mr. Sanver was managing director of Akbank, Turkey's biggest private bank.

• Finland's unemployment rate hit 12 percent in November as the number of jobless rose to 303,000 from 282,000 in October.

Reuters, AFP, Bloomberg

EC Approves 'Green' Audits of Plants

BRUSSELS — The EC Commission has agreed on a controversial plan that would encourage European Community industry to reduce damage to the environment by carrying out "green" audits of production plants. Commission officials said the 17 commissioners approved the broad thrust of the proposal at their weekly meeting and would complete the final details next month.

NYSE

Wednesday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press
(Continued)

12 Month Low Stock Div Yld PE High Low 4 PM CHG

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MARKET DIARY

Late Rally Leaves Wall Street Mixed

NEW YORK — Stocks closed narrowly mixed in active trading on the New York Stock Exchange Wednesday, piling losses from a sell-off tied to fading hopes for interest-rate cuts.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which had been off about 12 points earlier, closed 5.81 higher at 2,908.09.

Among the broad-based gauges, the New York Stock Exchange composite index edged up 0.23 to 211.44 while Standard & Poor's 500-stock index rose 0.74 to 383.48.

Declines topped advances by about a 9-to-7 margin. Adjusted volume amounted to 192.3 million shares, compared with 191.2 million Tuesday.

Hildegard Zagorski, market analyst with Prudential Securities Inc., said the market opened on a weak

note partly "in response to comments from Alan Greenspan. It appears he's not particularly anxious to cut interest rates further — an action that had been expected in the stock and bond markets."

The Federal Reserve chairman urged Congress to be cautious in dealing with economic recovery proposals and avoid worsening the budget deficit.

Ron Doran, director of institutional trading at C.L. King & Associates in Albany, New York, said the market was able to make a slight turnaround with the help of "some bargain hunting, decent institutional interest and short covering."

Healthtrust placed the Big Board accounts, rising 1/4 to 14%.

Commonwealth Edison followed, dropping 2 1/2 to 38% after Kidder Peabody reportedly warned investors about uncertainty surrounding a rate increase case that was sent back to regulators by a court.

Dollar Mostly Higher As Rates Stay Steady

NEW YORK — The dollar gained slightly against most currencies on Wednesday, helped by comments from the Federal Reserve chairman, Alan Greenspan, that failed to indicate an imminent

rate cut and cautioned against efforts to drive the dollar lower.

The dollar ended at 128.50 yen, up from 128.23 at the opening and 128.28 on Tuesday.

Mr. Greenspan told Congress that the U.S. economy "clearly has faltered" but urged lawmakers to avoid quick fixes and focus on the nation's long-term well-being.

On the dollar, he said he was very uncomfortable with the view that "one can drive one's currency down and somehow create some great competitive advantage." He suggested that the competitive

benefits from a weaker dollar could be offset by the slower growth overseas that would result from an appreciation of other currencies.

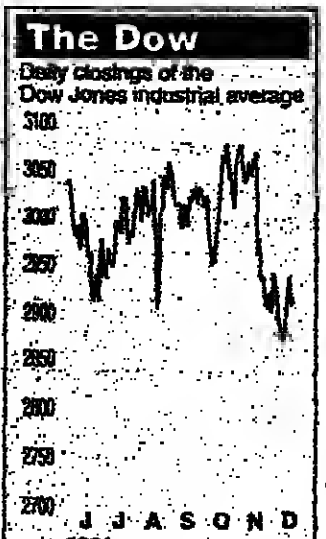
"Greenspan's comments caused some action but should have lifted the dollar more," said Betsy Rocco at Union Bank of Switzerland.

Some dealers said the foreign exchange and other financial markets had expected a discount rate cut on Wednesday. The fact that it did not happen kept the dollar from breaking below the 1.5650 DM support level, they said. The dollar did trade as low as 1.5675 DM.

Traders said participants were divided on whether the Bundesbank will announce a rate hike at its council meeting on Thursday.

The dollar also ended at 1.3925 Swiss francs and 5.3700 French francs, up from 1.3905 and 5.3665 on Tuesday. The pound rose to \$1.8293 from \$1.8270.

The dollar was mixed in London, ending at 1.5730 DM, up from 1.5695 DM on Tuesday, and at 128.43 yen, off from 128.55.



THE DOW JONES INDUSTRIAL AVERAGE

Source: Dow Jones & Co.

NYSE Most Active

| Vol. | High | Low | Last | Chg. |
|------------|--------|--------|--------|-------|
| IBM | 127.50 | 127.00 | 127.25 | +0.25 |
| Microsoft | 105.00 | 104.00 | 104.50 | +0.50 |
| Apple | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.50 | +0.50 |
| Oracle | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.50 | +0.50 |
| Novell | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.50 | +0.50 |
| Lotus | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.50 | +0.50 |
| Intuit | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.50 | +0.50 |
| Visa | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.50 | +0.50 |
| MasterCard | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.50 | +0.50 |
| Discover | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.50 | +0.50 |

NYSE Most Active

| Vol. | High | Low | Last | Chg. |
|------------|--------|--------|--------|-------|
| IBM | 127.50 | 127.00 | 127.25 | +0.25 |
| Microsoft | 105.00 | 104.00 | 104.50 | +0.50 |
| Apple | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.50 | +0.50 |
| Oracle | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.50 | +0.50 |
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| Lotus | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.50 | +0.50 |
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| Visa | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.50 | +0.50 |
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| Discover | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.50 | +0.50 |

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| Apple | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.50 | +0.50 |
| Oracle | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.50 | +0.50 |
| Novell | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.50 | +0.50 |
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| Vol. | High | Low | Last | Chg. |
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| Microsoft | 105.00 | 104.00 | 104.50 | +0.50 |
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| Singapore | | AMISURGEN Altsumi NEC NGK Insulators Nikko Securities Nippon Kogaku Nippon Oil Nippon Steel Nippon Yusen |
| 2.60 | 2.43 | |
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Technology Quarterly

Silicon Valley Seeks New Ways to Attack High Tech Pollution

By Conrad de Aenlle

SANTA CLARA, California — Creating the world of tomorrow can be a dirty business. That fact confronts dozens of electronics companies in California's Silicon Valley as they battle to cut chemical emissions and clean up the mess they have made over the last three decades while turning out semiconductor chips and computer paraphernalia.

By most accounts the industry is succeeding, thanks to the same inventiveness and entrepreneurial spirit for which it is famous. A study of 25 large manufacturers in Silicon Valley, a stretch of Santa Clara County running south from Palo Alto to San Jose, found a 74 percent drop since 1987 in the amount of chemicals released into the county's air or carted off to treatment or disposal facilities. Still, some industry observers argue that even that sharp reduction is not enough and that cleaner manufacturing methods need to be developed.

It is something of an irony that much of the waste released into the environment comes from the exacting process of cleaning silicon chips, the elemental components of computer memories, and parts such as circuit boards and disk drives.

In the early years, that is, until about a decade ago, parts were cleaned with a substance called trichloroethylene, or TCE. The substance is a universal solvent used in many industries but not without a price. "It takes the spots out of suits, and it's also a pretty fierce carcinogen," noted Randy Scheraga, an analyst at the San Francisco research firm Robertson, Stephens & Co.

"All the computer companies used it to clean their silicon chips, then they stuck it down a hole in the ground," he said. "They didn't

care. All that high tech — it ain't so clean."

Maybe not, but at least it isn't as bad as it used to be. According to a study by the Santa Clara County Manufacturing Group of 25 of its largest members, total emissions fell to 1.5 million pounds last year from 5.8 million pounds in 1987.

When the toxicity of TCE was discovered, many manufacturers switched to chemicals such as chlorofluorocarbons, which are less toxic but were later found to seriously deplete the protective layer of ozone in the earth's atmosphere. It is mainly emissions of those chemicals, known as CFCs, that have been sharply cut in the last several years.

In addition to CFCs, harmful substances used by the industry include trichloroethane, a solvent that is less damaging to the ozone layer than CFCs, arsenic and phosphorus, which are used to induce electrical charges in silicon chips, and hydrochloric acid, used to etch patterns on circuit boards.

WHEN Silicon Valley companies stopped using TCE, the problem did not go away. Actually, it spread into the soil and groundwater from tanks in which TCE had been buried. When leaks were discovered in the early 1980s, the companies built concrete vaults around the tanks and started to clean up the spills.

Because of the industry's prompt attention, Tom English, director of environmental programs for the manufacturing group, takes exception to Mr. Scheraga's remark that the companies "didn't care."

"We think of ourselves as a clean industry," Mr. English said. "When we found that some of these tanks leaked, we were shocked."

Elizabeth Ahrens, a spokes-

Continued on page 16



Citroën Citela, above, and a Peugeot scooter, both powered by electricity.

Is That Your Auto Talking to Itself?

By Douglas Sutton

STUTTGART — Sophistication in automotive technology is increasingly being defined not just by the constituent components — the engine, suspension and steering, the brakes, gearshifts, etc. — that go into cars, but also by the electronic systems used to monitor and regulate the performance of these components.

According to projections by the German car industry, the share of electronic components in the cost of production is seen rising from the current 10 percent to around 25 percent by the year 2000.

In Stuttgart, development engineers for Mercedes-Benz note the rising share that such monitoring and regulatory systems has had in the top-of-the-line "S" class Mercedes cars. In 1976, an S-class Mercedes had 12 control instruments. The number rose to 19 with the next series of cars four years later, and by 1988 some 42 monitor and regulatory systems had been installed. The S-class Mercedes

Continued on page 16

Race to Build A 'Clean' Car

Environmental Laws Put Focus on Electric Option

By Robert Bailey

LONDON — The impact of new environmental laws on the automobile could be dramatic in the next four years and force some of the most revolutionary changes in the design of vehicles since the invention of the internal combustion engine.

In April, the European Parliament passed a bill to adopt U.S.-equivalent emission controls throughout the European Community from 1993. A year ago, California passed legislation that will require 2 percent of all vehicles registered in the state by 1998 to have zero emission. In effect, this will mean some 40,000 new vehicles will have to be electrically powered. By 2003, the law will demand that 10 percent of all vehicles have zero emission.

One alternative to gasoline lies in the use of ethanol and methanol. In Brazil, ethanol, produced from sugarcane, has for many years been used to power a large proportion of the country's automobiles. In Tokyo, taxis run on liquefied petroleum gas.

FORD IS among those carmakers developing methanol-driven engines. The company is also conducting research into a flexible fuel system that would permit a vehicle to use both gasoline and methanol.

Hydrogen has also been suggested as a solution. An American researcher, Roger Billings, is reported to have developed a concept known as LaserCell, which he claims can power an automobile and effectively compete in speed

and economy with conventionally powered vehicles. The cell is said to be able to divide water into oxygen and hydrogen and allow the power unit to recharge with hydrogen, using just water and electricity.

The concept has yet to be fully and independently assessed but if the cell is compact and lighter than other types of power systems and can withstand corrosion, it would represent the type of breakthrough the industry needs.

For the moment, most attention is concentrated on the electric car, which, like the use of ethanol, is far from being a new idea. In 1899, a Frenchman, Camille Jenatton, set a world land speed record with his electrically powered "La Jamais Contente" at 65 miles per hour (105 kph).

Limitations of range and battery design have held up the development of the electric concept into a viable vehicle. The size of the energy storage medium is crucial to any such automobile's drive system.

Peugeot of France is the first major producer to put an electric car into production. Jean-Yves Helmer, who is chief of the company's automobile division, is quoted as saying that by 1995, Europe will have 400,000 electric vehicles in operation, representing 3 percent of the market.

Other manufacturers are taking the electric challenge seriously. BMW is demonstrating its E1 car, with power based on a sodium/sulphur battery. Nissan has already shown its nickel cadmium battery-powered Future Electric Vehicle, and Honda recently won an electric car race with a battery-powered vehicle that covered

Continued on page 17

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Computers Connect With Couture

By Rebecca S. Voight

PARIS — Few designers probably consider technology as the cornerstone of their business, and yet computer equipment is taking over repetitive jobs like pattern making and color coordination, while telecommunications are turning the world market into a reality.

Computer technology has not replaced the designer's sketch pad, but it can save time. From sizing patterns to illustrating color possibilities for prints, computers have entered all phases of fashion design and production to save time once the original idea has been established. Design of knits, woven patterns and prints are the areas that have seen the most design/computer teamwork.

As early as 1980, computers were still a rarity in the design room, but increasingly, stylists are relying on them for basic, time-consuming jobs like color selection for prints.

"We encourage designers to work on paper first," says Jean-Christophe Pochet, director of Haute Tension, a Paris-based software firm. "Then they can scan their design and use our program to explore all the variations." Haute Tension has been offering software to the textile industry since 1980. They are one of the firms that have given France the reputation of creating very flexible programs particularly suited to designers.

"Every country has their specialty," says Annick Letoullec, director of the computer graphic information center at the Centre Art et Industrie in Tourcoing, France, which also organizes a trade fair devoted to computer equipment for textiles. "The Belgians tend to offer the complete, heavy equipment, while the Germans concentrate on more serious systems for manufacturing."

Ms. Letoullec estimates that a print or fabric stylist can be equipped to design and program machinery for as little as 250,000 francs (\$46,300), but the price can go as high as 1 million francs. "The investment generally excludes free-lance stylists," she says. "It's usually design groups and larger manufacturers who are interested." Of those offering textile design services at Tourcoing's Indigo fair, Ms. Letoullec says that half the print designers and three-quarters of the woven fabric stylists now use computers.

Tandem, the Tourcoing textile design studio formed by Jean-Marier Noimier and Pascale Per-

net, works to get the most out of computer-assisted design. "Computers take what designers used to think of as restrictions, regarding price and technique, and transform them into guidelines," says Mr. Noimier. "It makes it possible to be much more precise."

The group works for France's Trois Suisses mail-order catalogue, C.D.C.-label socks and other large distributors. A project for socks that used to require 25 designs and occupy the use of three machines and two technicians for

Vienna, produces in Italy and presents his women's collection twice a year in Paris, would be arduous without a fax machine. The same is true for Japanese designers Rei Kawakubo of Comme des Garçons and Yohji Yamamoto, who both opened promotion and sales bases in Paris in the early 1980s, while maintaining their design and production headquarters in Japan.

"Our day starts at the fax machine," said Sibylle de Saint-Phalle of Comme des Garçons, who works on four Paris fashion

spliced with footage from earlier presentations and interviews with designers and journalists. It was viewed live by the Mart's 800 guests over breakfast.

"Our fashion clients are using video as a sales tool, but transmission is ideal for an event," says Pierre de Rohan Chabot, president of Transatlantic. A show video can take anywhere from 24 hours to two weeks to complete and costs from 50,000 francs to 60,000 francs. A video transmission from Paris to Staten Island, the receiving point in the United States, would cost about 65,000 francs — not so outrageous a sum considering the budgets allotted for fashion promotions, such as those linked to designer fragrances.

Developments in telecommunications have made it possible for companies to reap the benefits of cheaper, offshore production without opening a foreign office.

"Asian sourcing used to be considered too expensive for small companies, but the opinion is changing," says Scott Osman, who with his wife, Ellen, started Ellen Osman Fashion, a women's collection, two years ago in New York. The company, with yearly sales of \$1 million, has handled its production in Hong Kong from the first season.

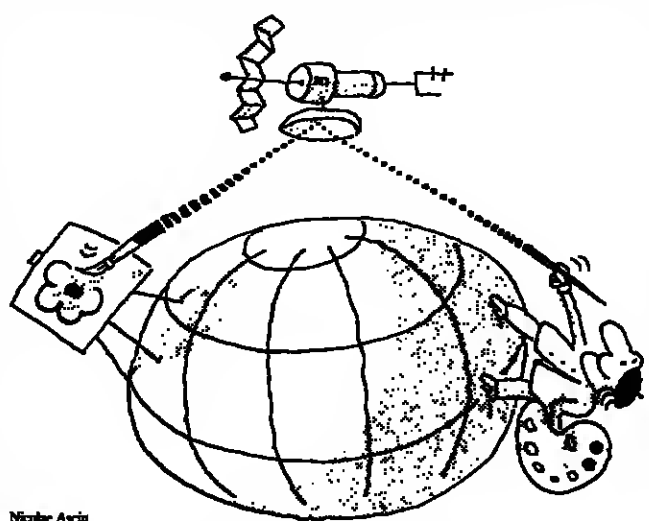
THE Osmans work out of their home in New York City and travel to Hong Kong just twice a year.

Production is handled by an agent with whom they communicate daily, on everything from what size pearls to order as trim for an evening dress to the production arrangements or reorders that can turn a good season into a great one.

"What we're doing might be unusual now," says Mr. Osman, "but this is just the beginning of something that is going to become typical." The Osmans found Hong Kong production not only less expensive than in the United States but flexible enough to tackle the unexpected large orders that have made their company grow.

Despite a boom for fashion in the 1980s, many small, creative companies were swiftly forced out of business due to a combination of high start-up costs and unfilled orders caused by production problems. Telecommunication facilities could foster a new generation of fashion startups during this decade. While for the big names, the increased communication simply means that the world fits just a little bit more easily in their pocket.

REBECCA S. VOIGHT is a Paris-based journalist specializing in fashion.



Nickolas Andrieu

over a month can now be completed in five days with one machine and one technician, according to Mr. Noimier.

Advances in telecommunications have taken much of the legwork out of globetrotting, and the fashion industry is only just beginning to reap the benefits.

At shows in the major fashion centers during the year, buyers are placing orders as they check yesterday's sales figures, fresh from the fax machine. And journalists type their stories on a laptop computer and file them by modem.

In Europe, U.S. jeans giant Lee has recently hooked up its network of clients via computer to place orders automatically as stock diminishes. The word is out faster now, which has increased the upward and downward progress of stores, designer names and fashion trends.

Although nothing has come along to liberate designers from their ateliers, particularly for fittings and the selection of colors and fabrics, telecommunications systems are offering everyone in the fashion industry more time to roam.

A trans-European working schedule like that of Austrian designer Helmut Lang, who lives in

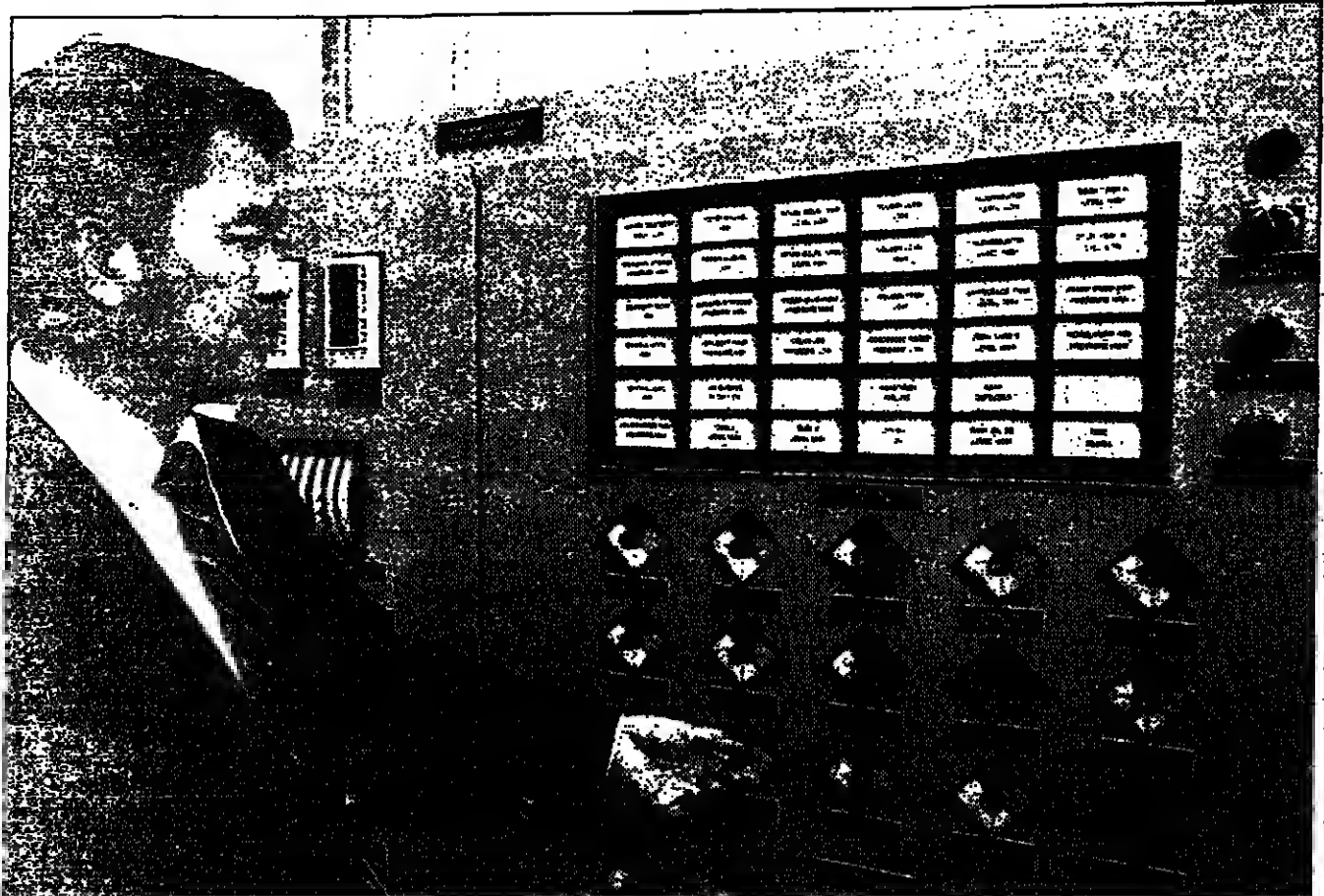
shows a year. "Japan is involved in every decision we make."

For French mail-order catalogue giant La Redoute, telephone sales are where the action is. La Redoute processes 60 million orders a year and more than a third are placed by phone or Minitel through the catalogue's popular 48-hour delivery program.

The ability to oversee work at a distance, which the fax machine provides, means that fashion companies can scatter production, sales and promotional activities across the globe.

Video transmissions have become an alternative to travel for international company meetings. And although it is probably not on anyone's agenda yet, the live video technique via satellite could be used for fashion shows. The industry thrives on seasonal forays through Europe, but there have been times, notably last March after the Gulf war, when many trips were canceled.

Transatlantic, a video company based in Paris, produces show videos for Yves Saint Laurent, Claude Montana and Thierry Mugler and handles video transmissions. A video for the Chicago Apparel Mart several years ago featured the afternoon show of Jean-Louis Scherrer.



Michael Carroll, an engineer at an IBM plant in California, monitors the new high-tech aqueous cleaning system

Silicon Valley Fights High Tech Pollution

Continued from page 15

woman for the Santa Clara Valley Water District, agreed that the "big companies made a big effort to clean up" the leaking tanks. As for calling the industry ecologically insensitive, she said, "At one time, that may very well have been fair, but it's not fair to say now."

Nevertheless, Ted Smith, executive director of Silicon Valley Toxics Coalition, a citizens' watchdog organization, said that "from our perspective, the industry has significant problems in terms of groundwater pollution, air pollution and worker exposure." But he added, "There's been some significant progress, there's no doubt about that," and cited International Business Machines Corp. and Intel Corp. as leaders in the environmental effort.

IBM has cut releases of CFCs from 1.5 million pounds in 1987 to just 58,000 pounds last year, said Jane Andersen, manager of environmental programs at IBM's San Jose disk drive plant. The world's largest computer company expects to eliminate all use of CFCs at the plant in the next four to six months and worldwide by 1993.

Intel, one of the largest makers of semiconductor chips, has set a goal of eliminating all CFCs and trichloroethane by next year, said Howard High, a company spokesman. It also has developed an innovative technique for making chips conduct electricity that involves arsenic in its solid rather than gaseous states.

"That was done as a worker safety issue," Mr. High explained. "It does have ramifications if there's a leak." Indeed, a study done by Digital Equipment Corp. showed that its women employees had more than twice the likelihood of miscarriages when they worked in an environment with a high risk of exposure to metals such as arsenic.

Even if Silicon Valley companies entirely cease spewing out chemicals, their fight against pollution will not be over for many decades. It will take that long to clean up the last 30 years' releases, especially into the groundwater. How is such a chore tackled?

"Basically, you spend a lot of money," said

Mr. English. Since 1981, he said, Santa Clara County companies have spent roughly \$400 million to clean up leaks. If some of them are lax in going about it, it is usually because they are small and lack sufficient money, industry officials said.

The first step in the process is to find out where and how much the damage has spread. Holes are drilled at leak sites, samples are

"We think of ourselves as a clean industry. When we found that some tanks leaked, we were shocked."

taken and maps are drawn up. The computer projections of the spill's course are made.

After the leak is mapped, the water is pumped out, treated and then recycled.

IBM's cleanup project in San Jose has been acclaimed because it reuses 100 percent of the water it treats, which is especially important economically and ecologically because California has suffered through a drought for the last five years. Using machines called strippers, because they strip chemicals from the groundwater, IBM treats 1.25 million gallons a day, or close to 5 million liters. The water is then used in the manufacturing process, or else to irrigate the 100 acres (40 hectares) of walnut groves on the property.

IBM estimates that the cleanup will not be completed for 10 to 20 years. After that, the site must be monitored continually to make sure there is no new contamination.

Monitoring water is a techno-art in itself because some substances need to be measured in minute concentrations of just a few parts per billion. That is possible with high technology — "If there's one drop, we'll find it," said one IBM engineer — and also with low technology. At Intel, baby trout are used in a test. Because young trout have such sensitive gills, if they survive a requisite number of days in treated water, the stuff is judged to be all right.

Computer companies live and die by their ability to innovate and so are reticent to share their technology. But they do not mind passing around findings from their environmental research.

"We don't consider environmental research to be proprietary," Mr. High said. "If someone finds a better way to do it, it's quickly shared throughout the industry."

"When some industries are ordered to clean up environmental damage," he said, "the solution is to hire 100 lawyers" to try to find ways to get around complying. But the computer industry has actively tackled its pollution problems and without too much prodding.

Because it is still a relatively new field, many top executives are the engineers who founded the companies, Mr. High pointed out, and they consider environmental matters a challenge instead of an obstacle. The prevailing attitude is: "We're engineers; engineers solve problems. Go solve it."

Nevertheless, some companies are less gung-ho than others. At National Semiconductor, said Richard Banks, manager of environmental affairs, "we try to keep up with the latest treatment techniques and use them if necessary," but the company does not devote a great deal of its resources to devising new methods of its own.

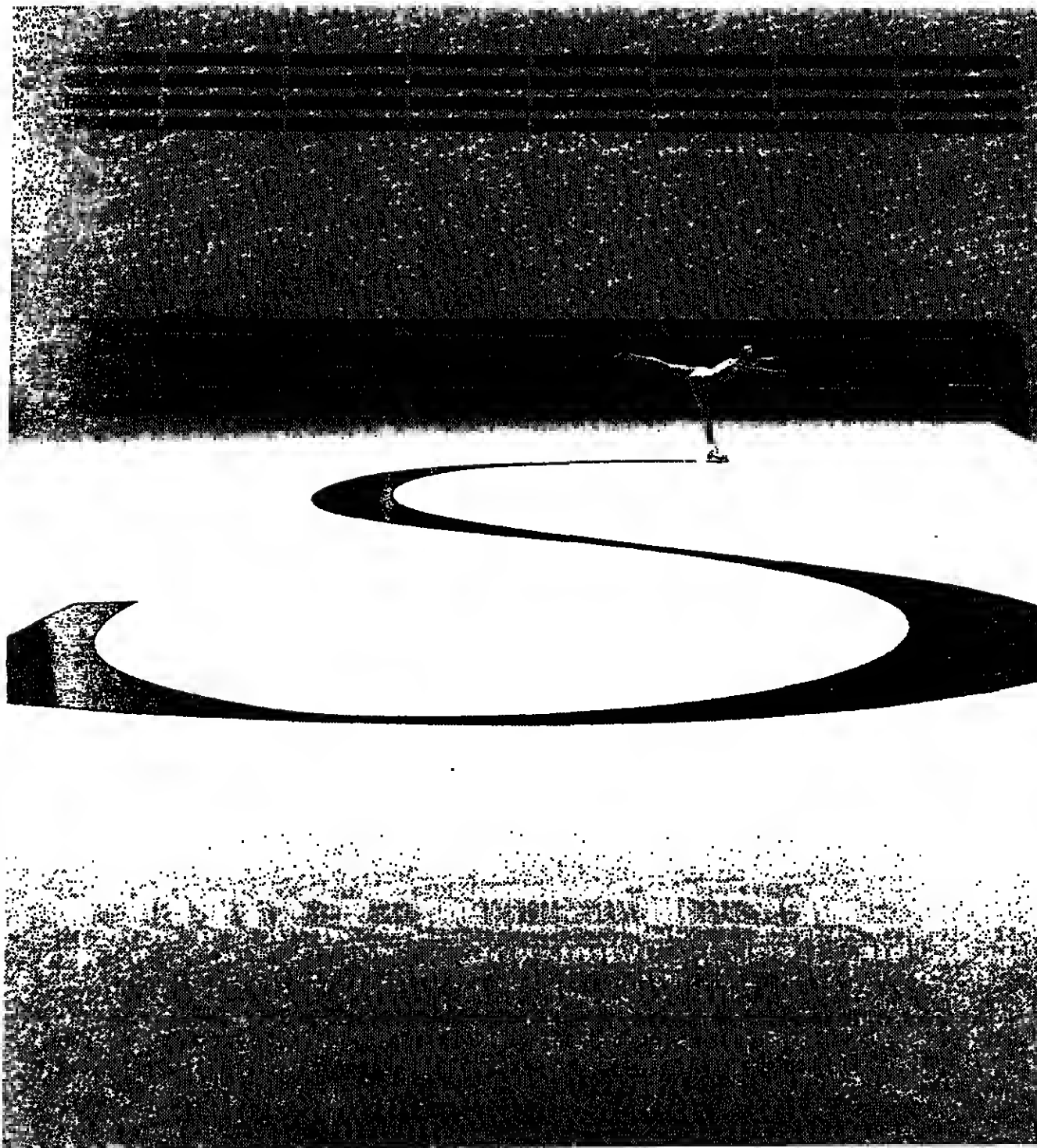
Mr. Smith of the Toxics Coalition said National is one of the companies along with Advanced Micro-Devices, Texas Instruments and Motorola, that are "not nearly as far along" in their ecological programs.

The ones that are doing a proper job have learned at least one lesson over the last 10 years that is pushing them to develop cleaner technologies. As Mr. High noted, "It's a hell of a lot easier not to have the waste than to get rid of it once you've got it."

That is why many companies, including IBM, have gone to a different type of material to clean their chips and drives: aqueous cleaning solution — by any other name, soap and water.

CONRAD DE AENLLE is a journalist based in Paris.

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Auto Systems That Can 'Communicate'

Continued from page 15

introduced to the market this year has 67 such systems.

With the increasing number of monitor and control equipment regulating everything from fuel injection to making sure the doors are locked to measuring wheels' road traction has come an added challenge: how to maximize the control system performance, and, paradoxically, how to limit the further increase in number of electronic components in cars.

For example, it is no longer merely sufficient that a car come equipped with a catalytic converter, what is also required is that the converter must "communicate" with the engine in order to assure that the converter is doing its job properly.

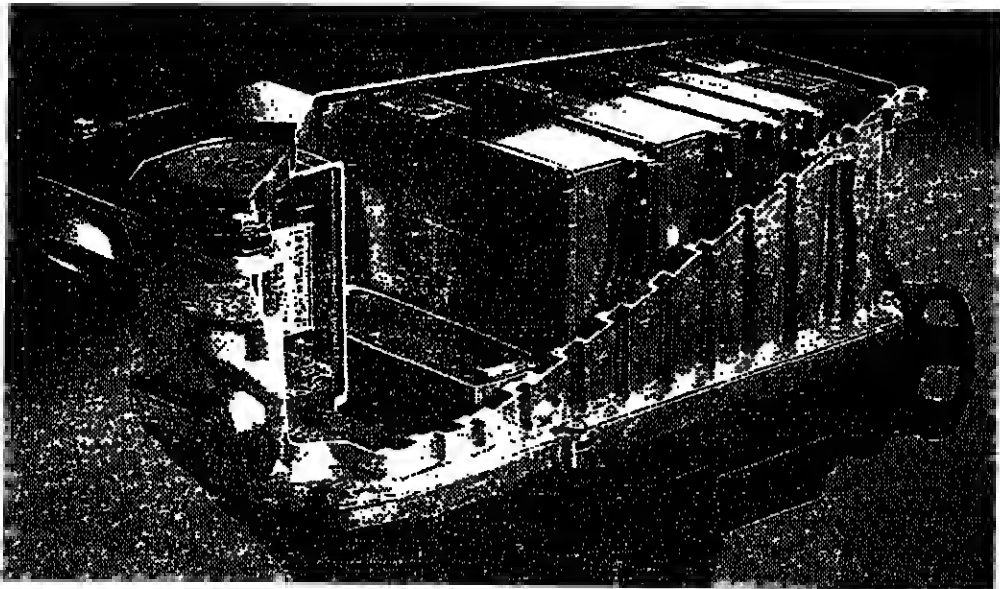
In what Mercedes engineers see as a pioneering development in automotive engineering, the Mercedes 500 E features on-board controlled area network (CAN) data buses to handle the problem of control unit systems communicating and cooperating quickly with each other.

In all, there are three data buses: One handles the information traffic for the car engine and drive train, another the car's climate controls, and a third its audio systems.

BUT OF most obvious interest is in what engineers call "advanced engine management," how the data bus performs for what is under the hood, especially the complex V-12 engine with its 48 valves and 16 valve springs; up to eight control units managing the engine's performance are linked into the data bus.

The controls include electronic systems for ignition, injection, accelerator, and acceleration skid control, which is also linked to the brakes' anti-blocking system (ABS).

Mercedes engineers say the data bus system enables every control unit to communicate almost simultaneously with every other unit. In a 12-cylinder engine turning at 6,000 rpm, for example, the data exchanged between control



Electric controls are integrated into a compact unit in the S-class Mercedes.

units to calculate the optimal ignition timing point must be provided every 2/1,000ths of a second.

The data bus alignment provides for such quick data transmission between all the constituent parts, a communication process that is compared to teleconferencing, by which each participant can talk directly with every other participant. Under conventional star-shaped wiring design, information from one component could only reach another via a central hub.

"Initially, the development of the data bus is primarily being aimed at expanding and linking the electronic equipment functions," remarked Lothar Grosch, a Mercedes spokesman.

"One of the further goals down the line will be to reduce the amount of wiring necessary," he added.

Among the prime examples of what Mercedes means by advanced engine management and how the control units communicate is the conjunction of motor performance and road-handling capabilities.

The drive wheels are linked by data bus to the engine, and when the engine is informed that its power is not being fully trans-

ferred to the road, meaning that the wheels are spinning, a series of events takes place.

First, the acceleration skid control (ASC) applies the brake on the spinning wheel and also requests a reduction in engine power. This results in retarding the ignition and, communicating with the electronic accelerator unit, a closing of the throttle valve.

When the wheels "report" back that they have regained their road traction, the process is called off.

Another example of commands and responses in a chain of events being channeled through the data bus is the catalyst heating system. Just after the engine started, the cold and therefore inefficient catalytic converter is heated up by commands given by the electronic injection system.

In the events that follow, an air pump is switched on to provide secondary air injection, the electronic accelerator opens the throttle valve, fuel injection is optimized, and ignition timing is put on "late," which produces extremely hot exhaust gases in turn warming up the converter more quickly.

Moreover, the converter is protected from damage by unburned

fuel by means of sensors, which monitor the ignition. If an ignition coil fails, orders are given to the fuel injection to cut off the fuel to the particular cylinder.

IN A related engineering development to the data bus itself, Mercedes is also putting the new technology to use on the service and maintenance side.

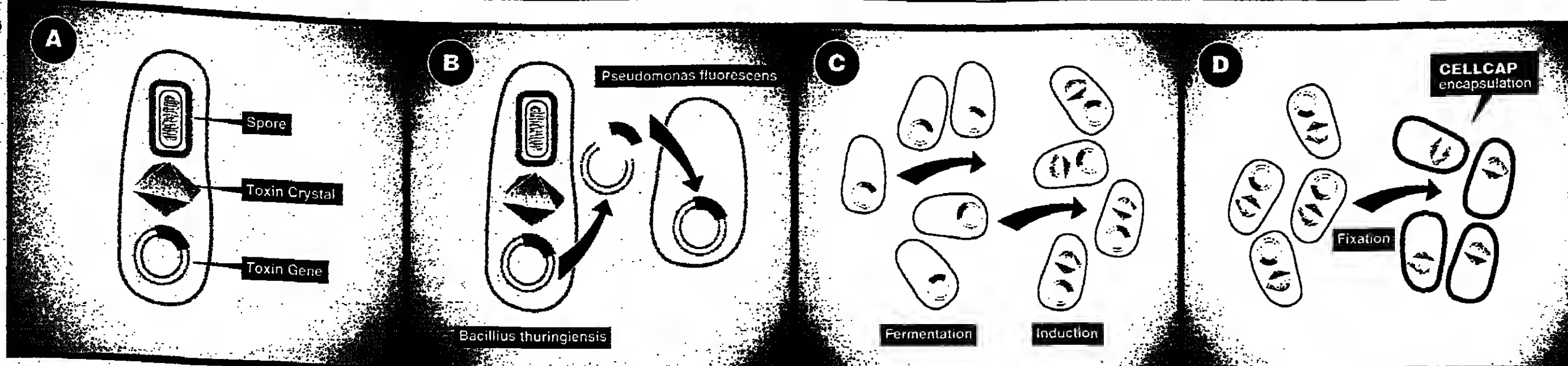
What it will mean in practice — introduction of the equipment is scheduled in 1992 — is that in the repair garage, mechanics can plug into the Mercedes what is called a "hand-held tester," which is programmed with the proper performance parameters, to quickly locate any electronic equipment malfunctions.

Ultimately, the data bus concept may find its way to other, less exclusive lines of Mercedes cars.

"The S-class is traditionally the car with the innovation," Mr. Grosch notes. "Systems which prove themselves as a rule are installed in other model lines, costs permitting."

DOUGLAS SUTTON is an editor at the Germany Press Agency (DPA) in Hamburg.

Technology Quarterly / A Special Report



"Cellcapping": Bt toxin gene (A) is transferred to a second bacterium (B), with a stronger cell wall; fermentation produces the Bt endotoxin (C) and the resultant cells are treated chemically (D) to reinforce their walls further.

Biopesticides Use Genetics to Protect Both Crops and Environment

By Michael Balter

PARIS — During the three decades since the American science writer Rachel Carson attacked the indiscriminate use of pesticides in her landmark book "Silent Spring," both the environmental movement she sparked and the industry she criticized have continued to grow.

Today, farmers around the world apply almost \$25 billion worth of chemical pesticides to their crops each year. Yet, in many Western countries, concerns about pesticide residues on produce, in the water supply, and in the environment are leading government regulators and consumers alike to look increasingly askance at the widespread use of these agents. A number of pesticides have been put under restricted use or banned outright.

Even farmers, who have traditionally reached for the most powerful agents available when faced with possible ruin from plant pests, are becoming amenable to using alternative methods. For one thing, many insects have developed resistance to even the deadliest con-

ditions that have been directed against them. This means that these chemicals must be sprayed in ever higher doses or abandoned in favor of something new.

A significant proportion of consumers, particularly in the United States, are already voting with their wallets for so-called "organic" fruits and vegetables, those raised with little or no chemical treatment. Thus, a number of U.S. supermarket chains and food-processing firms have told the farmers who supply them that they will no longer accept produce sprayed with certain pesticides.

"There is a public atmosphere which is making it much more difficult for growers to use chemicals," says Wendy Gelernter, director of product development for Mycogen Corp., a biotechnology company in San Diego. "And it's also making chemical companies more hesitant to register new pesticides."

In response to this changing situation, the pesticide industry, as well as a number of biotech companies and research laboratories, have begun working on a new generation of "biopesticides," agents that incorporate natu-

ral methods of killing insects and other pests. Although the concept of biocontrol is not new, the techniques of genetic engineering have allowed scientists to develop more sophisticated versions of the basic models already provided by nature.

This past June, for example, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) gave Mycogen the go-ahead to market two genetically engineered biopesticides, the first ever approved for sale in the United States. The new products target caterpillars that attack cabbage, broccoli, and other vegetables, and beetles that feed on potatoes, tomatoes, and eggplants.

Like a number of products in development at other companies, Mycogen's new biopesticides are based on the bacterium *Bacillus thuringiensis*, or Bt, which normally lives in the soil. As part of its life cycle, Bt produces spores containing a protein, called an endotoxin, which is lethal to certain insect larvae when they ingest it. Although crystals of this endotoxin make up some 30 percent of the spore's weight, the protein's actual function is still a mystery.

"No one understands why Bt produces this protein," says Ms. Gelernter.

Whatever its role in nature may be, the endotoxin is highly effective against at least a limited range of pests, and preparations based on Bt have been available since the 1950s. Nevertheless, Bt has never captured more than a small fraction of the pesticide market. One important reason is that the bacteria are biodegraded within a few days after being sprayed on a crop, largely because Bt is surrounded by a relatively thin cell wall that cannot withstand the rigors of outdoor life. It is this problem that Mycogen's scientists have solved through genetic engineering.

MYCOGEN took the gene that makes the endotoxin protein and transferred it to a second bacterium, *Pseudomonas fluorescens*, which has a much thicker cell wall than Bt. *Pseudomonas* grows in soil, water, and on plant surfaces, and does not normally make the endotoxin crystals. But when the engineered organisms are allowed to multiply in large

fermenters, the transferred gene is "expressed," in the parlance of molecular biologists, and the endotoxin is produced in large amounts. The *Pseudomonas* bacteria are then killed and treated with chemicals that make their cell walls even thicker and more rigid. The result is a biopesticide that remains active much longer than the natural bacterium.

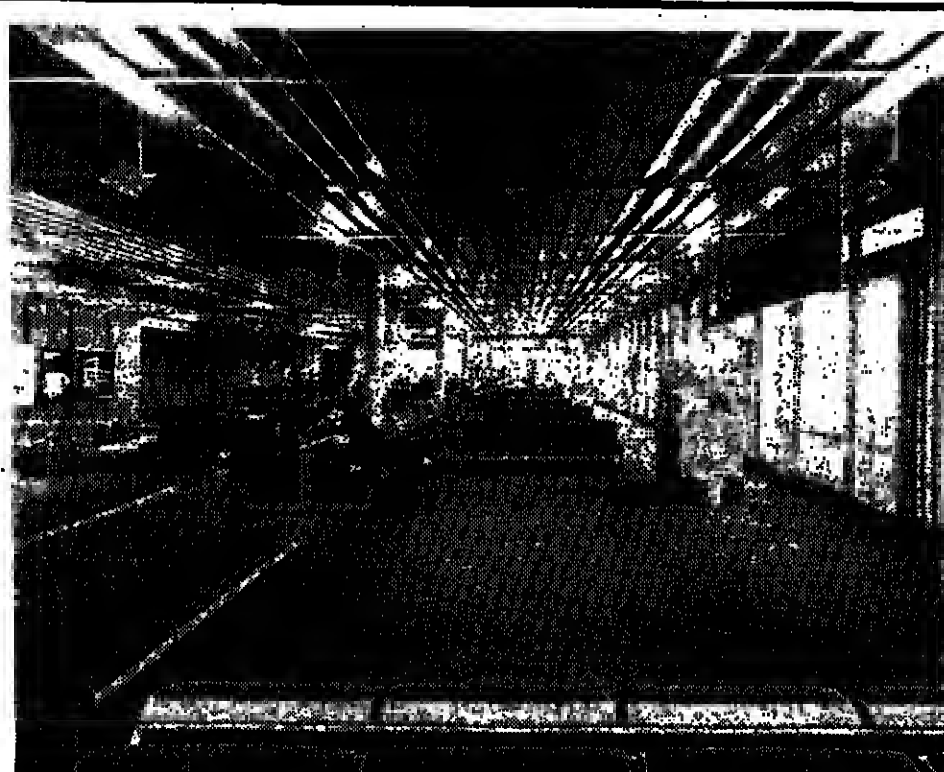
Because Mycogen's new products consist of dead rather than living organisms, the company was able to get approval from the EPA relatively quickly. But Mycogen and a number of other research groups around the world are continuing to work on other approaches, which, if ultimately approved by regulators, could be even more effective.

One of the most dramatic developments has been the ability to introduce the Bt endotoxin gene directly into plants such as cotton, tomatoes, and potatoes. These "transgenic" plants have shown increased resistance to pests. For example, scientists at Monsanto Corp. in St. Louis, Missouri, have conducted field trials in which cotton plants carrying the gene suffered no more insect damage than those sprayed with conventional insecticides.

Although products containing the Bt endotoxin are currently getting the most attention, a number of other organisms are candidates for genetically engineered biopesticides. Among these are the baculoviruses, insect viruses which have been used effectively against soybean pests in Brazil. But Robert Possee, a virologist at the Natural Environment Research Council's Institute of Virology and Environmental Microbiology in Oxford, England, says that "the problem with baculoviruses is that they take some time to kill the host insect. What you need is a very fast-acting agent."

Mr. Possee and his colleagues have constructed a genetically engineered baculovirus that contains the gene for a nerve poison produced by the North African scorpion. When larvae of the cabbage looper, a caterpillar pest, were infected by the altered virus, the caterpillars died much more quickly than when treated with the unaltered virus.

MICHAEL BALTER is a journalist based in Paris who writes frequently on scientific subjects.



Düsseldorf airport's indoor climate control system.

Supplying User-Friendly Air

By Errol Rampersad

STOCKHOLM — When you think of building tunnels, you think of men in orange helmets and rubber boots, ankle deep in concrete and claustrophobia. Ventilation is not exactly the first thing that comes to mind. Yet, the technology of displacement ventilation has come a long way from the days of coaxial fans and blowers, and is the basis of "indoor climate," a new concept in solving the problems of indoor environmental pollutants.

The technology has applications for many aspects of the human environment, from operating rooms in hospitals to displacement ventilation in trains and tunnels to on-board climate control on cruise ships. But the predominant area of concern is the workplace.

Lennart Kalen, head of the Indoor Climate Europe division of Flakt Asea Brown Boveri, notes: "You improve the working environment and you improve your personnel productivity."

Because a human being consumes around 25,000 liters of air daily, the prime concern of indoor climate filtration technology is to supply air of good quality. Recirculating air might save energy, for example, but it also results in poor air quality.

Among the latest technologies used for air purification is a distribution system based on the displacement principle. In ABB Flakt's FloorMaster process, cool, fresh air supplied by floor-level

vents rises gently to the ceiling by natural convection to provide air of superior quality. Warm, contaminated air is pushed upward to the ceiling, where it can be efficiently extracted by an exhaust system.

Another process, Dirivent, is used for mixing ventilation. Air is forced in the desired direction by small jet nozzles, resulting in substantial energy savings in such designs as atrium gardens, workshops and facilities for the automotive and aerospace industries.

Dirivent distributes large volumes of air over long distances without the need for extensive duct installations. It equalizes the large temperature differences between floor and ceiling to save energy and provide high thermal comfort.

A major concern of indoor climate is energy efficiency, since creating an artificial climate inside a building will lead to higher energy consumption.

Opdivent is a system for demand-controlled ventilation, cooling and heating, such as in a conference room. The basic concept underlying this process is that there is no need to ventilate or cool an empty room, and generally that capacity should be adjusted to actual demand. Sensors monitor a room to determine human occupation, and then signal adjustments in the air flow.

ERROL RAMPERSAD is on the staff of the International Herald Tribune.



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The Race to Build a 'Clean' Car

Continued from page 15

124 miles at an average 50 miles per hour. Volkswagen and Fiat are also developing electric car concepts.

In the United States, General Motors has committed itself to produce an automobile based on electrical power suitable for mass production by 1994.

Advances in technology are still needed, however. These include development of lightweight batteries that can last at least 200 miles before needing to be recharged, as well as a recharging operation that takes minutes rather than hours.

Last January, GM, Ford, and Chrysler, with U.S. government acquiescence, created the Advanced Battery Consortium, which, with a budget of \$1.2 billion over the next 10 years, aims to produce super batteries with four

times the energy of lead-free batteries. A bill before the U.S. Congress is also seeking \$745 million in government research funds for electric car studies designed to bring the price down to that of a gasoline-driven vehicle.

Essentially, electrically powered vehicles have to demonstrate that they can match the performance and road-handling characteristics of today's automobiles without being prohibitively expensive.

Ultimately, some compromise may be necessary. One line of approach would be a hybrid development combining batteries with a small, on-board gasoline-driven engine that would serve to recharge the basic power but would be secondary to the battery's electric power.

BMW remains cautious about the potential of electrical power, even though the company has been a pioneer in the development

of an alternative to the combustion engine. The company says that conventional vehicles will continue to offer longer range, superior performance, and lower prices.

The benefits of electrical vehicles are recognized, however, in terms of lower noise levels, absence of toxic emissions and lower costs of energy and maintenance. Most environmentalists would be prepared to rest their case at that.

The view from BMW in Munich, though, is that the most useful application of electrical vehicles will be as taxis and urban transport. It would, of course, be difficult for any producer of high-performance cars to concede that the days of fast driving may be numbered.

ROBERT BAILEY is a London-based writer specializing in technology.

SPORTS

Art Monk: Receiver Leads the League in Accolades

By Richard Justice
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Art Monk has 796 receptions and 10,938 yards and, before he's done, is virtually assured of being the most prolific pass catcher in the history of the National Football League.

Still, a string of dazzling numbers can't begin to explain his success, for he certainly isn't the fastest, strongest or biggest wide receiver in professional football.

Around the NFL, he's considered the prototypical professional and a graceful, seemingly ageless receiver.

"I've been here seven years and I still haven't picked up a step on him," said Gary Clark, a fellow receiver for the 14-1 Washington Redskins. "Don't kid yourself. Art takes a lot of pride in that. He pushes himself a little harder each year."

Around Redskin Park, Monk is

even more. He may be the most respected player a proud franchise has ever had, a person whose work habits and performance standards are so high that he is one of the players that all the others, regardless of position, are measured against.

On a recent day, when the Redskins' special-teams coach, Wayne Sevier, wanted to let his players know how unhappy he was with their effort in a 20-14 victory in Phoenix, he began not by showing videotapes of the special-teams' plays but tapes of Monk.

With the score tied at 14 in the fourth quarter, Monk caught a first-down pass along the left sideline. Instead of taking the easy dash out of bounds, he leaped his head and shoulder and crashed into cornerback Lorenzo Lynch for an extra three yards.

"Art Monk is a Hall of Famer," Sevier said. "He's one of the great-

est who ever lived. He never says a word. He doesn't look his own horn. He's playing against the Phoenix Cardinals, and here was his attitude. Here was the statement he made about himself. When he could have ducked out, he didn't."

"That's the way Art Monk was playing this game," Sevier added, "and we were lying down against them on special teams. We didn't give the same effort on our assignments that guys who are going to be in the Pro Bowl gave."

"I made the point that this is the way you go to the Pro Bowl. This is the way you stay in the league for 13 years."

Which might be the point about Monk. Ask a dozen Redskins about his special gifts on the field and they talk about an off-the-field story. They talk about his character and toughness. They talk about his

discipline. They talk about his drive to succeed.

Press them and they will talk about, first of all, his strength. Joe Gibbs, the Redskins' coach, recalled watching during training camp when Monk was teaching the other wide receivers a certain fitness move that would help them to escape a cornerback. But when Monk broke from the line of scrimmage he used his 6 feet, 3 inches and 209 pounds (192 meters and 95 kilograms) to plow through the defensive back.

"He'll just outmuscle them," Gibbs said. "There are times you see the film, and it looks like he just slaps a guy away and gets the football."

There are other talents. He runs precise routes and, according to a fellow receiver, Ricky Sanders, "comes out of the route so quickly. That's what a quarterback likes. He creates a big target and he'll get the

football if it's anywhere around him. He's a big guy, strong and quick. It's unique to see someone that big that can run that fast."

Then there is speed. Monk is 34 years old and it has become popular to talk of him only as a reliable possession receiver, and not the burner who can get down the field. But the Redskins have more than one film clip this season that shows him coming off the line of scrimmage and simply bursting past a defensive back.

He has receptions of 64 and 63 yards this season — the fourth- and fifth-longest catches of his career. He also has a 54-yarder and a 46-yarder.

But it's impossible to break down the talents without a look at the whole package.

"The first thing you look at is the person," Gibbs said. "He's one of the best prepared of all the guys we've had. No one works harder in



Art Monk: Prototypical pro.

the weight room. I'll go on there and he'll be running on that treadmill at an hour."

Added Gibbs: "He has everything. He's big and strong. He's intelligent. You don't get the whole package too often."

Bills, Raiders, Oilers And Redskins Put 8 Each in Pro Bowl

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — The Buffalo Bills and the Washington Redskins, who have dominated the National Football League this season, were among four teams that dominated the Pro Bowl selections Wednesday, each placing eight players in the game that is to be played in Honolulu on Feb. 2.

The Houston Oilers and the Los Angeles Raiders also had eight players selected for the American Football Conference squad, including the Raiders' safety, Ronnie Lott, who was left unprotected by the San Francisco 49ers last winter and signed with Los Angeles. He will be a starter.

The players in the Pro Bowl are chosen in voting by their peers and the coaches in the NFL.

The Oilers had the most starters, six: wide receiver Ray Wrigley, center Bruce Matthews, guard Mike Munchak, defensive end William Fuller, cornerback Chris Dishman and linebacker Al Smith.

The Bills had four starters, including quarterback Jim Kelly, as did the Philadelphia Eagles, which placed five players on the National Football Conference squad. The Raiders and Redskins each had three starters.

And the Eagles had all three defensive linemen for the NFC, Reggie White, Clyde Simmons and Jerome Brown. That was the first time that has happened since Louie Kelcher, Gary Johnson and Fred Dean represented the San Diego Chargers for the AFC in 1980.

Anthony Munoz of the Cincinnati Bengals made the AFC team for the 11th time as a starter at tackle, although he is has a knee injury and is not now playing. But the New York Giants' linebacker, Lawrence Taylor, missed making the NFC team for the first time in his 11 years in the league, a symbol of the decline of the Super Bowl champions. They placed only center Bart Oates on the NFC team.

There were three quarterbacks named to each team for the first time, in the past there having been two, Warren Moon of Houston and Dan Marino of the Miami Dolphins joined Kelly on the AFC squad; Mark Rypien of Washington will start for the NFC with Troy Aikman of the Dallas Cowboys.



Lawrence Taylor: Not this year.

boys and Chris Miller of the Atlanta Falcons as his backups.

Six teams failed to get a player on the team: the Indianapolis Colts, the New York Jets and the Seattle Seahawks in the AFC, the Green Bay Packers, the Tampa Bay Buccaneers and the Los Angeles Rams in the NFC.

Here are the squads:

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

Wide Receivers: Ray Wrigley, Houston; Andre Reed, Buffalo (starters); James Lofton, Buffalo; Mark Clayton, Miami.

Tight Ends: Mark Cook, New England (starter); Elton Horton, L.A. Raiders.

Tackles: Anthony Munoz, Cincinnati; Bruce Armstrong, New England (starters); Richmond Webb, Miami.

Guards: Mike Munchak, Houston; Steve Wniewski, L.A. Raiders (starters); Jim Risher, Buffalo.

Centers: Bruce Matthews, Houston (starter); Don Mosebar, L.A. Raiders.

Quarterbacks: Jim Kelly, Buffalo (starter); Warren Moon, Houston; Dan Marino, Miami.

Running Backs: Thurman Thomas, Buffalo; Christian Okoye, Kansas City (starters); Garrison Green, Denver; Marion Butts, San Diego.

Defensive Ends: William Fuller, Houston; Greg Townsend, L.A. Raiders (starters); Neil Smith, Kansas City.

Interior Linebackers: Michael Dean Perry, Cleveland (starter); Ray Childress, Houston.

Outside Linebackers: Cornelius Bennett, Buffalo; Derrick Thomas, Kansas City (starters); Danny Talley, Buffalo.

Inside Linebackers: Al Smith, Houston; Junior Seau, San Diego (starters); Karl Mecklenburg, Denver.

Cornerbacks: Chris Dishman, Houston; Gil Byrd, San Diego (starters); Rod Woodson, Pittsburgh.

Safeties: Ronnie Lott, L.A. Raiders; Steve Atwater, Denver (starters); Dennis Smith, Denver.

Punter: Jeff Gossett, L.A. Raiders.

Kicker: Jeff Jaeger, L.A. Raiders.

Return Specialist: Tim Brown, L.A. Raiders.

Special Teams Player: Steve Tasker, Buffalo.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

Wide Receivers: Michael Irvin, Dallas; Jerry Rice, San Francisco (starters); Andre Rison, Atlanta; Gary Clark, Washington.

Tight Ends: Jay Novacek, Dallas (starter); Steve Jordan, Minnesota.

Tackles: Jim Lachey, Washington; Lomas Brown, Detroit (starters); Chris Hinton, Atlanta.

Guards: Randall McDaniel, Minnesota; Guy McIntyre, San Francisco (starters); Mark Schlereth, Washington.

Centers: Jay Hilgenberg, Chicago (starter); Bart Oates, N.Y. Giants.

Quarterbacks: Mark Rypien, Washington (starter); Troy Aikman, Dallas; Chris Miller, Atlanta.

Running Backs: Barry Sanders, Detroit; Emmitt Smith, Dallas (starters); Earnest Byner, Washington; Neal Anderson, Chicago.

Defensive Ends: Reggie White, Philadelphia; Clyde Simmons, Philadelphia (starters); Charles Mann, Washington.

Interior Linebackers: Jerome Brown, Philadelphia (starter); Jerry Ball, Detroit.

Outside Linebackers: Pat Swilling, New Orleans; Seth Joyner, Philadelphia (starters); Charles Haley, San Francisco.

Inside Linebackers: Vaughn Johnson, San Mills, New Orleans (starters); Mike Singletary, Chicago.

Cornerbacks: Darrell Green, Washington; Dean Sanders, Atlanta (starters); Eric Allen, Philadelphia.

Safeties: Tim McDonald, Phoenix; Bernie Blades, Detroit.

Punter: Rich Camarillo, Phoenix.

Kicker: Chip Lohmiller, Washington.

Return Specialist: Mel Gray, Detroit.

Special Teams: Benjie Thompson, New Orleans.

SIDELINES

Olympics Holding Limit on Athletes

BARCELONA (AP) — The breakup of the Soviet Union would result in a flood of extra athletes at the 1992 Summer Games, Olympic officials say.

"For now, the Soviets have agreed to send one team of 643 athletes. But when it's one team or 10 teams, the number of athletes stays the same," said Pedro Fontana, director of operations for the Barcelona Olympic Organizing Committee.

"If Ukraine, for instance, decides to send a separate team, their numbers will be deducted from the Soviet total," said Fontana. "The only disruption might be in terms of new flags and new Olympic committees."

Ballesteros, Faldo Back World Tour

MONTGOMERY BAY, Jamaica (Reuters) — Seve Ballesteros and Nick Faldo called Wednesday for a world golf tour that would pit the top players against each other more regularly instead of the present American and European tours with only a handful of opportunities for them all to compete in one tournament.

Ballesteros, in Jamaica for the world championship of golf starting Thursday, said, "The biggest problem the sport has is that there are too many tournaments and it's difficult to have all the top players around at once. I would like to see a world tour, with say 100 players taken from the rankings, competing regularly — something like they do in motor racing."

He added: "It's what the players want and it will happen. I don't know when because the other tours would be against it."

Faldo said: "I think it would be a great idea. You'd really know who was top guy if all the best played against each other regularly."

For the Record

Paul Gascoigne, England's injured World Cup soccer star, could move to Italy as early as next month, officials from the Rome club Lazio said Wednesday after meeting for five hours to discuss Gascoigne's \$3.91 million transfer with his Tottenham club bosses.

The Cleveland Cavaliers turned a 20-point halftime lead into the most lopsided victory in NBA history Tuesday night, a 148-80 rout of the visiting Miami Heat that eclipsed 63-point mark set March 19, 1972, when the Los Angeles Lakers beat the Golden State Warriors, 162-99.

Pete Sampras, who lost twice against France in his Davis Cup debut, and Andre Agassi were named Tuesday by team captain Tom Gorman to play against Argentina in a first-round match in Hawaii on Jan. 31-Feb. 2. (AP)

Lon Pile, manager of the Cincinnati Reds, and the Major League Baseball Association agreed to a 10-day lockout, the first since the 1990-91 season. (AP)

The first Afro-Asian Games are to take place in New Delhi in April, a month later than scheduled, Umro Singh, chairman of the games' technical committee, said Wednesday; he denied a report from Kuwait that the games had been put off for a year.

The Le Mans 24 hour endurance race this year will be opened to sports cars not entered in the world championship, providing they are of a make already entered in the championship, FISA agreed Wednesday. (Reuters)

Bob Kipper, a 27-year-old reliever who left the Pittsburgh Pirates to become a free agent, agreed Tuesday to a \$1 million, one-year contract with the Minnesota Twins. (AP)

New Zealand's fourth and final America's Cup challenge yacht, rumored to have a radical new design, arrived Tuesday in San Diego. (Reuters)

Quotable

Michael Chang, on players in the Grand Slam Cup being asked to sign the hood of a car brought into the locker room: "I can see the headlines now, 'Chang associates with hood in locker room.'"

Hello, Mikhail, Hello, Dimitri

A long way from home, Mikhail Tatarinov (4) of the Quebec Nordiques and his fellow Russian, Dimitri Khristich of the Washington Capitals, tangled during Tuesday night's game in Capital Centre. The Capitals scored on three straight second-period power plays, with Dino Ciccarelli getting two goals, for a 3-1 victory. It also was Washington's seventh success without a loss against an Adams Division team.



Rus Hail Led The Associated Press

SCOREBOARD

HOCKEY

NHL Standings

| W | L | T | Pts | GF | GA |
|----------------|----|----|-----|-----|-----|
| Washington | 23 | 10 | 46 | 150 | 103 |
| N.Y. Rangers | 20 | 12 | 41 | 134 | 102 |
| Pittsburgh | 17 | 11 | 36 | 141 | 118 |
| New Jersey | 15 | 12 | 34 | 119 | 95 |
| N.Y. Islanders | 11 | 14 | 25 | 112 | 117 |
| Philadelphia | 9 | 15 | 6 | 84 | 105 |

Wales Conference

| W | L | T | Pts | GF | GA |
|----------------|----|----|-----|-----|-----|
| Washington | 23 | 10 | 46 | 150 | 103 |
| N.Y. Rangers | 20 | 12 | 41 | 134 | 102 |
| Pittsburgh | 17 | 11 | 36 | 141 | 118 |
| New Jersey | 15 | 12 | 34 | 119 | 95 |
| N.Y. Islanders | 11 | 14 | 25 | 112 | 117 |
| Philadelphia | 9 | 15 | 6 | 84 | 105 |

TUESDAY'S RESULTS

| W | L | T | Pts | GF | GA |
|----------------|----|----|-----|-----|-----|
| Washington | 23 | 10 | 46 | 150 | 103 |
| N.Y. Rangers | 20 | 12 | 41 | 134 | 102 |
| Pittsburgh | 17 | 11 | 36 | 141 | 118 |
| New Jersey | 15 | 12 | 34 | 119 | 95 |
| N.Y. Islanders | 11 | 14 | 25 | 112 | 117 |
| Philadelphia | 9 | 15 | 6 | 84 | 105 |

NBA Standings

| W | L | Pct | GB |
|--------------|----|-----|------|
| Boston | 15 | 7 | .682 |
| New York | 15 | 7 | .682 |
| Philadelphia | 11 | 11 | .500 |
| Atlanta | 11 | 12 | .476 |
| Charlotte | 11 | 14 | .438 |
| Orlando | 6 | 16 | .273 |
| Washington | 4 | 17 | .235 |

EASTERN CONFERENCE

| W | L | Pct | GB |
|--------------|----|-----|------|
| Boston | 15 | 7 | .682 |
| New York | 15 | 7 | .682 |
| Philadelphia | 11 | 11 | .500 |
| Atlanta | 11 | 12 | .476 |
| Charlotte | 11 | 14 | .438 |
| Orlando | 6 | 16 | .273 |
| Washington | 4 | 17 | .235 |

WESTERN CONFERENCE

| W | L | Pct | GB |
|-------------|----|-----|------|
| Utah | 14 | 9 | .609 |
| San Antonio | 12 | 9 | .571 |
| Denver | 10 | 14 | .417 |
| Dallas | 9 | 13 | .409 |
| Phoenix | 8 | 14 | .364 |
| Portland | 7 | 15 | .318 |
| Seattle | 6 | 16 | .273 |
| Sacramento | 5 | 17 | .235 |

TUESDAY'S RESULTS

| W | L | Pct | GB |
|--------------|----|-----|------|
| New Jersey | 22 | 26 | .455 |
| New York | 24 | 27 | .471 |
| Philadelphia | 21 | 24 | .464 |
| Atlanta | 21 | 25 | .452 |
| Charlotte | 21 | 26 | .441 |
| Orlando | 21 | 27 | .438 |
| Washington | 21 | 28 | .432 |
| Los Angeles | 21 | 29 | .420 |
| San Antonio | 21 | 30 | .408 |
| Dallas | 21 | 31 | .400 |
| Phoenix | 21 | 32 | .393 |
| Portland | 21 | 33 | .386 |
| Seattle | 21 | 34 | .379 |
| Sacramento | 21 | 35 | .372 |
| Utah | 21 | 36 | .365 |
| San Antonio | 21 | 37 | .358 |
| Dallas | 21 | 38 | .351 |
| Phoenix | 21 | 39 | .344 |
| Portland | 21 | 40 | .337 |
| Seattle | 21 | 41 | .330 |
| Sacramento | 21 | 42 | .323 |
| Utah | 21 | 43 | .316 |
| San Antonio | 21 | 44 | .309 |
| Dallas | 21 | 45 | .302 |
| Phoenix | 21 | 46 | .295 |
| Portland | 21 | 47 | .288 |
| Seattle | 21 | 48 | .281 |
| Sacramento | 21 | 49 | .274 |
| Utah | 21 | 50 | .267 |
| San Antonio | 21 | 51 | .260 |
| Dallas | 21 | 52 | .253 |
| Phoenix | 21 | 53 | .246 |
| Portland | 21 | 54 | .239 |
| Seattle | 21 | 55 | .232 |
| Sacramento | 21 | 56 | .225 |
| Utah | 21 | 57 | .218 |
| San Antonio | 21 | 58 | .211 |
| Dallas | 21 | 59 | .204 |
| Phoenix | 21 | 60 | .197 |
| Portland | 21 | 61 | .190 |
| Seattle | 21 | 62 | .183 |
| Sacramento | 21 | 63 | .176 |
| Utah | 21 | 64 | .169 |
| San Antonio | 21 | 65 | .162 |
| Dallas | 21 | 66 | .155 |
| Phoenix | 21 | 67 | .148 |
| Portland | 21 | 68 | .141 |
| Seattle | 21 | 69 | .134 |
| Sacramento | 21 | 70 | .127 |
| Utah | 21 | 71 | .120 |
| San Antonio | 21 | 72 | .113 |
| Dallas | 21 | 73 | .106 |
| Phoenix | 21 | 74 | .099 |
| Portland | 21 | 75 | .092 |
| Seattle | 21 | 76 | .085 |
| Sacramento | 21 | 77 | .078 |
| Utah | 21 | 78 | .071 |
| San Antonio | 21 | 79 | .064 |
| Dallas | 21 | 80 | .057 |
| Phoenix | 21 | 81 | .050 |
| Portland | 21 | 82 | .043 |
| Seattle | 21 | 83 | .036 |
| Sacramento | 21 | 84 | .029 |
| Utah | 21 | 85 | .022 |
| San Antonio | 21 | 86 | .015 |
| Dallas | 21 | 87 | .008 |
| Phoenix | 21 | 88 | .001 |
| Portland | 21 | 89 | .000 |
| Seattle | 21 | 90 | .000 |
| Sacramento | 21 | 91 | .000 |
| Utah | 21 | 92 | .000 |
| San Antonio | 21 | 93 | .000 |
| Dallas | 21 | 94 | .000 |
| Phoenix | 21 | 95 | .000 |
| Portland | 21 | 96 | .000 |
| Seattle | 21 | 97 | .000 |
| Sacramento | 21 | 98 | .000 |
| Utah | 21 | 99 | .000 |
| San Antonio | 21 | 100 | .000 |

Major College Scores

West Indies: 180 (64.5 overs)
Australia won by 51 runs.

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